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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,507.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... —Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
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Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... „ 2 8
Third Ditto .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .... „ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2¼ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on the 12th April 1870, at noon.

April 1870		April.	
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Galle	19
„ Carwar	13	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	14	„ Pondicherry	23
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Madras	26
„ Cannanore	15	„ Coconada	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	30
			May.
„ Tuticorin	17	„ False Point	1
„ Colombo	18	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

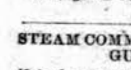
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander David G. Osborne, will be despatched on the 11th April 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

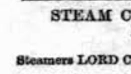
Via Suez Canal.

THE new A. I. Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 891 tons register, 120 horse power, will be despatched hence about 12th proximo. For Freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.



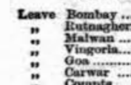
THE A. I. Screw Steamer MILBANKE, 843 tons register, 150 Horse Power, Captain Smith, will be despatched hence about 12th proximo. For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

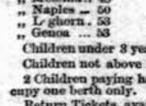
The Steamer LORD CLIVE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 4th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)



THE Italian Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS between the abovenamed Italian Ports and Bombay, carrying beside Goods, First, Second, and Third Class Passengers at the following rates:—

(Inclusive of Wines and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class, exclusive of food.
	£	£	£
To Aden	23	15	4
„ Suez	38	22	8
„ Port Said	40	24	9
„ Messina	48	33	12
„ Naples	50	35	13
„ Leghorn	53	36	15
„ Genoa	53	36	15

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

2 Children paying half fare and belonging to one party to occupy one berth only.

Return Tickets, available for six months, will be issued with an allowance of 20 per cent on the return fare.

In accordance with the above the steamer AFRICA, 1,300 tons, Captain Bazzolini, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th instant.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

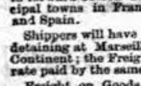
For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Rubattino Steam Ship Company.

Bombay, 1st April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE A. 1 Clipper Ship WESTMINSTER, 1435 tons register, to sail about 12th April, has accommodation for a few First-class Cabin Passengers and a small quantity of choice Cabin Freight. Apply to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

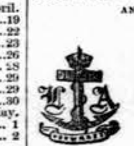
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain R. Steyskal, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th April, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st May.

* These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.		Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	......	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	......	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	......	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	......	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co's Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:

First Class .... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £1-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers.) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhuruntur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhuruntur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee,	Malwan,
Unjunwell,	Vingorla,
Rutnagherry,	Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapoor,	

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

FOR HONGKONG.

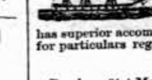
THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register. This vessel, shortly expected from England via the Suez Canal, has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence promptly after arrival, the greater part of the cargo required being engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1870.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With Despatch.)

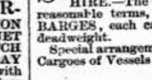


THE ship DILHARREE, A.I. 16 years, at Lloyds, 1,293 tons register, W. H. Bisset, Commander, has excellent accommodation for passengers—For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 30th March 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.



THE new first class AA. 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Deuchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents ship British Empire.

Bombay, 31st March 1870.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

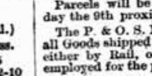
JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 10th April, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. RANGOON, (1,776 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain E. I. Baker, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Saturday the 9th proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5-30 P. M. on Saturday, the 9th April, and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
4th April 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s. s. ALANSO, Captain J. Wright, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Wright without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned. Apply to H. and JAMSETJEE, Victoria Buildings, or

J. WRIGHT, Master.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. RIGA, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND for DELIVERY at once, otherwise the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned without futher intimation.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Riga.

Bombay, 5th April 1870.

STEAM SHIP KRISHNA, having arrived with Cargo ex THEBES 19th, and SESOSTRIS 26th February, from Liverpool, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Boree Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1870.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 5th April 1870. J. HECTOR, Agent.

THE B. & B. S. S. COMPANY.—Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent W. A.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

THE Goods stored by F. Chambers in the BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE will be SOLD to pay expenses, if not claimed within a week.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

SEWING MACHINES.

The Silent Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, by
WHEELER and WILSON,
with Cover to Lock.
Price Rs. 135—Nett Cash.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD FOY has been appointed AGENT in charge of our Nagpore Branch from THIS DATE, and is duly empowered to sign our Firm per procuration.

By the above arrangement the Power of Attorney to sign our Firm hitherto held by Mr. JAMES CARTER is CANCELLED and WITHDRAWN.

HOWARD BROTHERS.

Head Office, Mirzapore, 1st April 1870.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)—A FINAL DIVIDEND on the Shares of the WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, Limited, of Five-and-a-half Annas per Share, WILL BE PAID at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 12th day of April, on the Shareholders signing the Receipt Sheet in due form.

H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
J. A. FORBES, }

Bombay, 4th April 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation) —NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Shareholders at the ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the 7th February last, a GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of taking the opinion of the Shareholders regarding the disposal of the Assets of the Company.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th April 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Jehangier Rustomjee Mody, the sole remaining Trustee of the above Estate, did on the 25th day of March 1870 file with the Prothonotary High Court the Final Accounts of the liquidation of the said Estate with the Vouchers relating thereto.—Dated this 5th day of April 1870.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Attorneys to the Trustee.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the EAST INDIA SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the Eighteenth day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 1st inst.:—

I. That inasmuch as the resolutions to wind up the Company and appoint Liquidators, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 13th January last, was not confirmed, it is now resolved that the East India Shipping Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

II. That Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee, Nusserwanjee Manockjee, and Ferozshaw Merwanjee be, and they are hereby, appointed Liquidators of the Company without remuneration.

III. That the Liquidators have vested in them the power to compromise and all other the powers contemplated by Section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the ORDINARY MAINTENANCE of OPEN LINE on the following portions of the North Eastern Extension and Nagpore Branch:—

Distance. ms.	chs.		
73	47	Contract	No 1 from Taptee River to Khundwa.
63	53	ditto	No 2 from Khundwa to Hurda.
46	27	ditto	No 3 from Sukkur Viaduct to Chindwara.
32	98	ditto	No 4 from Chindwara station to Jubbulpore
135	50	ditto	No 5 from Bhosawul to Budnaira.
108	25	ditto	No 6 from Budnaira to Nagpoor.

Forms of Tender and Schedules for Prices for supplementary works not included in the Ordinary Maintenance, may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bhosawul, on and after the 20th current.

The Tenders must be sealed and addressed to the Agent not later than the 1st May, and the Contracts will commence on the 1st July 1870 and expire on 30th June 1871.

The Agent will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H P LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 5th April 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office, up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY the 8th instant, for the CONVEYANCE of the INVALIDS of the season from Bombay to England via the Cape of Good Hope or Suez Canal (by steamer), the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

Bengal, Madras, Bombay—about 153 men, 14 women, and 38 children.

2 The Vessel tendered will require to be docked (if necessary) and to be ready for final Survey on the 17th instant, proceeding the following day. She will be chartered on the new terms of the last Articles of Agreement.

3 Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water, a patent European cooking galley as well as an apparatus for making and baking the Bread Rations of the Troops and others embarked.

4 The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department as also the materials for making the fresh Bread Rations.

5 Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England. The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to charterparties as well as to counterparts (of vessel taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

6 All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7 The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th April 1870.

NOTICE.—We have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in BOMBAY for G. H. MASON & Co., Printing Ink and Varnish Manufacturers, and we are now prepared to receive Indents for their superior PRINTING INK and VARNISH at the following scale of English Prices:—

BLACK INKS.

For Posters, Machine or Press	6s. 8s. 9s. & 12s.	℔ doz. lb.
For News Ditto	6s. 8s. 9s. 12s. 15s. & 18s.	„
For Bookwork	18s. 24s. & 30s.	„
Ditto Fine	36s. 48s. & 60s.	„
Ditto Extra Fine for Woodcuts	72s. 90s. & 120s.	„
For Quick Drying, for Cream Laid &c.	36s. 42s. & 60s.	„

COLORED INKS.

For Posters—Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, &c. &c.	18s. 24s. 30s. & 36s.	„
For Mauve, Magenta, Violet, and Ultramarine	30s. & 36s.	„
For Fine Work—Red, Blue, Green, Violet, Yellow, Orange, Mauve, Magenta, Pink, Lilac, and Brown.	48s. 60s. & 90s.	„
For Fine Carmine	60s.	„

Lakes of every description made to order.

LETTERPRESS VARNISHES.

Tint	10s.	per gallon.
Thin	10s.	„
Middle	12s.	„
Strong	14s.	„
Extra Strong	16s.	„

LITHOGRAPHIC VARNISHES.

Tint	12s.	per gallon.
Thin	12s.	„
Middle	14s.	„
Strong	16s.	„
Extra Strong	18s.	„

Burnt Oil, Vegetable Black, and Spirit Black.

As an inducement to the Trade to give orders for their requirements, Messrs. G. Mason & Co. have determined to deliver their goods Free of Charge in Bombay, at the prices given above, when the order amounts to £50, or over; when of less value they will deliver them on board ship, the customer paying Freight and the expenses on this side.

Price Lists on application.

Bombay, 4th April 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED BY S.S. CHINA.

	Rs.	
National Self-Government. By Probyn	3	4
The Season at Brighton. By Hemyng	0	12
The Man of the Period Do.	0	12
Breaking a Butterfly	1	4
Weale's Series on Waterworks	3	0
The Breitman Ballads (complete, cloth bound)	3	0
Pepy's Memoirs and Diary	2	4
The Bicycle. By Spencer	0	10
Stretton	3	12
Army List (monthly) for March	1	0
London and Paris Fashions for March	1	0
World of Fashion	1	0
Waverly Novels:—Antiquary (new edition)	1	4
Roger's How to Speak Hindoostanee	2	0
Realities of Irish Life. By W. S. French	15	12
Phineas Finn, the Irish Member. By A. Trollope, 2 Vols	15	12
The Forest and the Field. By an Old Shikarry	15	12
Chefs D'Œuvre of the Industrial Arts	10	0
Home Pictures in Australia. By Miss Maud Franc	4	8
The Hunting Grounds of the Old World	4	8
Our Cousins in Australia. By Miss Isabel Massary	5	12
The Works of Smollett, with Memoir of the author. By Thomas Roscoe	10	8
The Old Forest Ranger. By Major Campbell	3	12
Napoleon at Fontainebleau and Elba	9	8
Webster's Enlarged and Illustrated Dictionary	20	0
How we spent the Summer, or a Voyage en Zigzag	9	0
Sketches by Seymour	9	0

Bombay, 4th April 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

WEDNESDAY, 6th APRIL 1870,
FOR THE
SPECIAL BENEFIT
OF
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF
SIGNOR DONATO,
THE WONDERFUL ONE-LEGGED DANCER,
Who will appear in
TWO NEW DANCES.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE POPULAR FAVORITE,
Mr. E. H. HARVEY,
Who will again appear in his
ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
SIGNOR R. ABECCO,
IN HIS
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.

Messrs. HERBERTE and BURTON,
IN THEIR
VOCAL REMINISCENCES
OF THE
SUNNY SOUTH.

Mons. SEMELADIS,
In one of his
BRILLIANT VIOLIN SOLOS.

MISS FANNY WISEMAN,
AND
Mr. WILLIE SOUTH,
IN A NEW COMEDIETTA.

FOR MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME
DAVE CARSON
Will appear as
THE PARSEE.

Mrs. Dave Carson, in taking her first Benefit in Bombay, trusts that the following Programme, given by the above Celebrated Artists, will meet with that patronage and appreciation that rewarded their efforts to amuse on last Monday night.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

Mrs. DAVE CARSON
WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Overture (The Mummers Collapse)	Full Band
Opening Chorus, (Down the River)	Dave Carson's Minstrels
Dinah Crow	Dave Carson
The Birds will come again	Mr S Herberte
Tony's Farm Yard	Mr E H Harvey
Kiss me Mother e're I die	Mr W Burton
Napolitaine (Serenade)	Signor R Abecco

Part First will terminate with
DAVE CARSON'S
ANGLO-INDIAN EFFUSION,
KUTCHPERWANIE MARI JHAN·

OVERTURE .... Orchestra.

Part Second.

SAILOR'S HORNPIPE,
BY
Signor DONATO,
THE WONDERFUL ONE-LEGGED DANCER.

First time of
THE FOUR CROWS,
Messrs. HARVEY, ABECCO, BURTON AND CARSON.

Violin Solo .... Souvenir de Bellini.
Mons. SEMELADIS.

Couplet de la Coupe .... Massé.
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.

ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES,
Mr. E. H. HARVEY.

Ballad (with Harp Obligato) .... Cora Lea.
Signor R. ABECCO.

THE PARSEE'S WONDERFUL DREAM,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

Part Second will conclude with the
PAS DE MANTEAU,
BY
Signor DONATO.

OVERTURE .... Orchestra.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the Petite Comedietta, entitled,

LOVE AND RAIN.

Lady Jane Desmond (a fascinating young Widow) .... Miss Fanny Wiseman.
Captain Charles Lumley (alias Crackskull). Mr. Willie South.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs SOUNDY & Co's where a plan of the Theatre can be seen

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 PM

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED—THE PRESS EXCEPTED.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 7th APRIL,
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF
SIGNOR DONATO,
THE WONDERFUL ONE-LEGGED DANCER,
WHEN THE
ABOVE-MENTIONED ARTISTES
Will again appear in
ANOTHER CHOICE PROGRAMME.

BONA FIDE SALE
OF
REALLY 12 GOOD SERVICEABLE HORSES,
10 ARABS AND 2 AUSTRALIANS,
Selected for
SPECIAL SERVICE OF POLICE
during the stay of
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH;
ALSO
2 HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES,
received by Government as present.
ALSO
To close accounts,

15 good serviceable Arabs, Persians and Australian Horses of this season.

The undersigned will sell, without reserve, the above Horses by Public Auction, at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, on TUESDAY the 12th April, at 4½ o'clock P.M.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

NOTICES.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 11th day of April 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider—

1. Reply of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Address of the Bench of Justices.

2. Bill No. 1 of 1870.—A Bill to enable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to assign part of the Municipal Fund to Educational and other Public Purposes.

3. Bill No. 3 of 1870.—A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

4. Petition from certain residents of the western side of the Malabar Hill, complaining of the absence of Gas Lamps there and of the bad state of the Road.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd April 1870.

MR. RUSSEL AITKEN will move after the disposal of the above business—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be directed strictly to observe the directions with respect to Contracts exceeding Rs. 10,000 which are laid down by the 32nd Section of the Municipal Act (Act II. of 1865.)"

"That the Municipal Commissioner be directed to notify to the Bench the extension or continuation of any Contract, the extension or continuation of which may involve an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 or upwards."

"That all Contracts or extensions of Contracts shall be notified to the Bench at the next Quarterly Meeting of the Bench, which may take place after the acceptance or continuation of such Contract.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk of the Peace.

5th April 1870.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by
17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
(Opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalo
London	Offices and Bonded Vault, Mincing Lane.
Paris	Rue de Bonde.
China	Hongkong.
„	Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.
Wine Districts	Coblentz. Rheims.
	Moselle Bordeaux.
	Frankfort O. M. Cognac.
	Epernay.

GUARANTEE—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liqueurs, which can be had in any quantity. Sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES—Those of our friends, desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our Cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still, we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines, act very injuriously to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

PAYNE & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNES.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit			Cash.	
32	0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28	0
39	0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35	0
39	0	Grand Vin D Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw coloured, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35	0
42	0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38	0
42	0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38	0
42	0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine.	39	0
45	0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvees of '35 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40	0
45	0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvee as above, but not so dry	40	0

PINTS.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

HALF PINTS of Champagne suitable for Overland travellers.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.			Cash.	
36	0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32	0
37	0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34	0
44	0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39	0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36	0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32	0
45	0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40	0

STILL HOCKS.

20	0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18	0
23	0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20	0
23	0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21	0
23	0	Erbach ditto 1862	21	0
29	0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26	0
36	0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32	0

STILL MOSELLES.

25	0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23	0
29	0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27	0
23	0	Winningen ditto 1862	20	0
28	0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24	0

CLARETS

Reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market, and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.			Cash.	
15	0	Payne's Medoc	13	0
15	0	Breakfast Claret	13	0
17	0	Saint Julien	15	0
20	0	Batailley	18	0
20	0	Beycheville	18	0
22	0	Chateau Larose	20	0
34	0	Chateau Lafitte	28	0
30	0	Chateau Latour	26	0
34	0	Chateau Margaux	28	0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

*42	0	Red, very fruity, full flavour and effervescence, Best Brand	36	0
*42	0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk, best brand	36	0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

BURGUNDY, STILL.

20	0	White Capsule	16	0
25	0	Red Capsule	20	0

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.		Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.	
20	0	B	Red—A pale, full flavoured, Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18	0
20	9	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18	0
26	0	C	Red—A pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22	0
27	0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24	0
30	0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine, extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27	0
32	0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29	0
33	0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30	0
33	0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30	0
36	0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, recommended to invalids	32	0

MADEIRA.

		Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	42	0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.			Cash.	
18	0	(One Grape), a full bodied fruity Wine.	16	0
24	0	(Two Grapes), a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21	0
30	0	(Three Grapes), a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27	0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in Bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.			Cash.	
29	0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27	0
32	0	† Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29	0
40	0	Cognac, Highest Vintage, 15 years old	36	0

† This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 23 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.			Cash.	
28	0	Sauterne	18 & 24	0
34	0	Grand Sauterne	30	0
42	0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown on the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36	0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20	0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18	0
22	0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20	0
		Hollands Gin	18	0
20	0	Whiskey, Scotch	20	0
*22	0	Whiskey, Irish	17	0
*20	0	Orange Bitters	17	0
22	0	Jamaica Rum	20	0
20	0	Ginger Wine	17	0
22	0	Vermouth	19	0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curacoa	35 0
Maraschino de Zara	37 0
Noyeau	35 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

3	3	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaçoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28	0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18	0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16	0
18	0	Marsala Z	16	0
*23	0	Marsala X	20	0
*25	0	Dry Bucellas Z	22	0
28	0	Dry Bucellas X	25	0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

PAYNE AND Co.'s
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC
"GREEN VINE LEAF,"
Twenty-nine Rupees per dozen.

This pure pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

CHAMPAGNES.
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.
No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country, the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favor at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE.

A SMALL BIN of 1821s. DECANTERED and sent out in cases of ONE DOZEN PINTS, at Rs. 38 per case.

A Vintage Wine of this class has never before been sent out to India for sale, and when it is known that the same Vintage Port realizes in the London market, wholesale, 120s. per doz. Quarts, the price it is quoted at here will not be considered high.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
☞ KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, by Cameron and Saunders—

In quarts at .... Rs. 6 per single dozen.
In pints at 4
In Casks containing 4 doz. qts. at 23 per Cask."
In „ „ 8 doz, pts. at 28 „

BOMBAY BOTTLED BEER—

In quarts at .... 5 per dozen.
In pints at .... 3 „

Mr. J. N. begs to draw the attention of Clubs, Regimental Messes and Constituents in the Mofussil to the Beer which has been bottled in his Establishment, under strict supervisions

Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of
BURGUNDY

are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard .... per doz. Rs. 18
Baune .... „ „ 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.

Quarts .... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts .... Rs. 36 Pints .... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry .... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs.	8	0
Do	„	qts	„	9	0
Do (old)	„	qts	„	10	8
Do do	„	pts	„	6	0
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	„	qts	„	12	8
St. Julien do	„	qts	„	13	0
Do do	„	pts	„	7	8
High Wines from			Rs.	14 to 30	0
Sherries from			„	16 to 24	0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.		Rs.	30	0
Do 2 do * *	„		„	25	0
Do 1 do *	„		„	22	0
Martell's	„		„	23	0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	„	qts	„	30	0
Do do do	„	pts	„	16	0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	„	pts	„	16	0
Whisky (Irish)	„	pts	„	15	8
Maraschino	„	pts	„	18	0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs.	6	0
Do do do	„	pts	„	4	0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	„	qts	„	5	0
Do do do	„	pts	„	3	4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs.	5	0
Do do	„	pts	„	3	4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	„	qts	„	15	0
Do do	„	pts	„	8	4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

NOTICES.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

Mr. P. A. LOPES,
PIANOFORTE TEACHER, TUNER, AND REPAIRER.

Pianos tuned and undertaken for repair, either at his own, or at the parties' residences, at any part of the Island.

Good references as to ability can be produced.

Letters addressed as below will be carefully attended to.

Nawab's House, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) WILL BE HELD in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the Eleventh day of April 1870, at 3 P.M., instead of on FRIDAY, the Eighth day of April as previously advertised, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors, and the Accounts to 30th June 1869.

II. To declare a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Kessowjee [illegible] and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who retire by rotation, and to [illegible] tion the appointment of Mr. William Nicol, who has joined the Board during the year.

IV. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration; and to determine the remuneration to be made to Mr. G. R. W[illegible] for auditing the Books of the Company during the past year, having completed the audit without any assistance from his co-Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 25th APRIL 1870, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

THE BECHERDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Becherdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be HELD at the Company's Office, near RAIKHUD, on THURSDAY the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to transact the undermentioned business:—

To read and consider about the Report of the Select Committee which was appointed by the General Meeting of the 2nd February 1870, and to pass Resolution for dissolving the Company and to wound up the affairs thereof.

By Order,
CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary.

Ahmedabad, 1st April 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
E. STEVENSON, Agent.

NOTICES.

BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE,
By SMITH and BECK,

with mechanical stage, rectangular movements, circular movements, and top sliding plate, with spring clip for holding the object.

Rackwork adjustment to draw tubes for regulating the width apart of eye-pieces to suit different observers.

Stand Condenser, Flat and Concave Mirrors with arm for obtaining oblique lights, Parabolic Speculum, Polarising Prisms, Shudbolt's Turn Table for making Cement Cells, Beckett's Microscope Lamp, Dipping Tubes, Zoophyte Trough, Aquatic Box or Animalcule Cage, Stage Forceps, and all necessary apparatus, a large number of Objects and spare Object Glasses, Griffith and Henfrey's Micrographic Dictionary. The Microscope and its Revelations by Dr. Carpenter. The Art of preparing and mounting Microscopic Objects, by Davis.

_ This is one of the most beautifully finished and complete instruments ever imported into India, it has many extra fittings not above enumerated, and is fitted on a revolving table with glass shade.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
BOMBAY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c. Rs

The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½) 108

The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7) 100

The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c. 84

The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches 84

The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles 40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:— Rs.

In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia .... from 18

The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted 10

THE ELGIN WRITING CASE .... Cash price 22

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock 20

TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks 36

LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation 52

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock 30

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco 21

TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock 10

"AS EASY AS A B C—AS SAMPLE AS 1 2 3."
THE A B C PATENT DESPATCH BOX.

Rs

No. 2. 13 inches by 8 inches, and 6½ inches deep, Japanned Tin, with Lock 24
No. 3. 10 inches by 7¼ inches, and 6¼ inches deep, in cloth 8

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles [illegible] Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with ab[illegible] room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

Rs.

Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather .... each from 8

"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen .... each from 8

LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and 38

LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty 42

The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted 12

Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted 36

ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather 18

Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk 12

Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts 14

Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid 18

DESKS, WRITING SETS, and WORK BOXES

An elegant assortment in Walnut-wood, Rose-wood, and Coromandel-wood, plain or inlaid, or richly ornamented with Metal Mounts in new and elegant styles.

Rs. Rs.

Walnut-wood WRITING DESKS, brass bound, lined with Leather .... 11 and 16
Walnut Wood ditto, round top, inlaid, 12 and 14 inch ... 20 and 28
REGENCY DESKS, Walnut, inlaid with Tulip-wood ... 18 and 22

SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED
ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS,
EN SUITE,

Suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 per set

Rs. R.

Ladies' WORK BOXES, Walnut-wood, Round top, inlaid with fancy-wood, fitted and lined with Silk ... 10, 15 and 20
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Flat Top, beautifully inlaid ... 22 and 26
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Coromandel-wood, gilt "ROPE" pattern, with Wedgwood Ware Medallion centre ....
BOOKSLIDES, in solid Walnut, Satin-wood, Amboyna-wood, plain or carved, single or double Slides, each from. 5 to 10

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the Pure and Unadulterated Product
OF THE
BEST GRAPE-WINE
FROM THE
COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beetroot, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, [illegible]

stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY .... „ 33
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY ... „ 33
JULES ROBINS'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY .... „ 23

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require inde[illegible]

NEW INDIA
SOLID PIANOFORTES

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany. From Rs. 375 each.

SYMPATHETIC
GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	180
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	455

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,580
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,050
10,800	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	670
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	185
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,055
5,000	2,000	1,4[illegible]	Nil	Port Canning	285

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.[illegible]	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	197
...	£ [illegible]	43.10.[illegible]	do.	Do.	5
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	709
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,660
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	680
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	160
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1855
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,820
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	740
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,290
800	4,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,975
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	550
250	3,300	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	475
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,150
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,060
200	500	all	93do.	Do. New	520
500	1,980	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	8,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,250
150	9,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	8,900
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	875
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,625
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	749
1,500	1,000	55	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	295
125	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,575

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co.	33
600	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	166
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	310

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	19
5	8½	...	Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	580
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,900	2,4[illegible]	...	Bombay Shi Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	221

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	112½
Five per cent.	107
Four per cent.	95½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
ve per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106¾
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	108
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 5.

[illegible], Surgeon, on leave, from Poona.
[illegible]r, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, from leave, from Kurrachee.
[illegible]e, Major, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Sealkote.
[illegible]h, Lieutenant, 2-12th Regiment, to appear before medical board, from Bundelkund.
[illegible]th, Captain, Commissariat, Madras, to appear before medical board, from Kamptee.
Bazett, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to appear before medical board, from Allahabad.
Cooper, Major, Staff, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Stephens, Lieutenant Colonel, Cavalry, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 5.

Monckton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kamptee.
MacLeod, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Hussars, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Bivar, Colonel, 1st Madras L. C., to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Haynes, Cornet, 21st Hussars, on sick leave, to Europe.
Mathews, Quarter Master, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Europe.
Asher, Surgeon, on furlough, to Europe.
Barker, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on leave, to Sattara.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By the General Officer Commanding P. D. A.
Poona, 4th April, 1870.

With reference to Division Order No. 109 of the 1st instant, the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Poona, will be pleased to direct a complete Division of a Field Battery to parade on Wednesday next the 6th idem, at 6-30 A. M. at the railway station, in marching order, thoroughly equipped with guns, horses, 1st and 2nd line of ammunition waggons, one store cart, spare stores, cooking utensils, native establishments, &c. &c.

The Division will parade at the southern or Sholapoor side of the station on Wednesday at ¼ to 5 o'clock P.M. A complete troop of 3rd Light Cavalry completely equipped as above in marching order will parade at the same place.

On Thursday morning the 7th instant at 6-30 A. M. a company of 1-2nd Queen's complete in every respect will parade in marching order, cooking utensils, establishment &c. at the above named place.

On Thursday afternoon at ¼ to 5 a company of the 23rd N. L. I., completely equipped will parade in marching order at the same place.

* The numerical strength should be made up from other divisions [illegible] that the standard proportion of officers and pri[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]PING.

[illegible]

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Gunga (s)	Child	Jeddah, Mar. 22.
5	H. M. S. Dalhousie (s)	Wood	Kurrachee, Apr. 2.
	Talbot	Aughton	Kurrachee, Apr. 2.
	Taptee (s)	D'Costa	Nowanuggur, Apr. 1.
	Alonso (s)	Wright	London, Feb. 18.
	City of Nankin	Muir	London, Dec. 6.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Braunstone	Owens	Manilla.
	Annie Frost	Brodie	Madras.
	Futtay Lilla	Nacoda	Muscat.
	Asie (s)	Laprierre	Marseilles.
	M. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.

The ship Teviotdale, Nicol, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Robert Lowe, to Havre via Suez Canal.
Steamer Ellora, to China, &c.
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch Mandvee.
Steamer Koina, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Candia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship William Fairburn, to Liverpool.
Ship Howden, to Penang.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (with tables for through line to Jubbulpore.)
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to th Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and t moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD of EDUCATION.—The FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the BOARD will be HELD in the bungalow occupied by the Diocesan School, Byculla (close to the Railway Station), on THURSDAY, 7th April 1870, at 5-30 P.M.

The Lord BISHOP OF BOMBAY will preside.

The favour of the attendance of Ladies and Gentlemen interested in the cause of Education is particularly requested.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JONES—April 3rd, at Milliken Park, near Paisley, Scotland, the wife of Mr. Charles Jones, H. M. Mint, Bombay, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1870.

As no person expected great things from the Drainage and Water Supply Commission, nor from the Government Resolution, so long delayed, no one will be disappointed. Perhaps we are wrong to say no person, so we will amend the sentence and say, no rational person. For some will be disappointed—the good people who are not content with the slow growth and solid development of the means that lie ready to our hands, but who rise daily sighing for something grand, to be done all at once ; the estimable folk who would create the world afresh every morning before breakfast. The chief value of the Report is that it knocks on the head the fanciful schemes of our grandiose friends, and is, as the Government Resolution declares, "very practical," so far as it goes. It is consolatory to see that the Commissioners had the courage to maintain the halalcore system, which, "rude though it be," and attended with many evils, does answer the purpose, suits the yet unhappy customs of the people, and is capable of indefinite improvement. The weak point is the depôt at Boree Bunder, and that wonderful pipe which has got itself well covered up by an overbridge and a railway ; but it is one of the practical suggestions of the Commissioners that these defects should be cured, or at least reduced to a minimum. That they should reject the underground sewers for sanitary, and the dry earth system for sound practical reasons, is not surprising; the evidence against the former being overwhelming, and the inapplicability of the latter being manifest to all but amiable enthusiasts. It is also practical to suggest that storm waters should be got rid of by gravitation ; but so far as the flats are concerned, we are afraid the Resolution is right, and that nothing but reclamations will save that extensive tract from unsavoury floods. But the reclamation of the flats is a work of years, and will not commend itself to the eager gentlemen who are in such a hurry about everything. There is one thing that the Municipality might try to do—prevent the common practice of polluting the land, by affording proper and sufficient accommodation, and punishing all infractions of decency. Neither the report nor the resolution touch on one great nuisance. The report says that the solid refuse is taken to Coorla, and spread over a tract of swampy ground belonging to the Municipality, and that this is "probably as satisfactory a method as could be devised for its disposal." What is it, then, that Dr. Hewlett is obliged to burn on the flats? From what source comes that streamer of acrid smoke, a quarter of a mile long, which may be observed any day, stretching along under the lee of Cumbala Hill? Evidently something is burnt—and it does not smell nice—and something that belongs to the Municipality. What is it? Solid refuse—not sent to Coorla. But surely the engineers and doctors might devise some mode of incremation less offensive, and more effectual? We are surprised that the Commissioners and Colonel Kennedy did not comment on the subject and offer a "practical" suggestion. At all events, the whole solid refuse cannot be sent to Coorla, for some of it vies with the railway company and the cotton factories in flooding a large district with all kinds of bad smokes

We do not think that the question of utilizing sewage should be abandoned as insoluble That it has *not* been solved is only too plain. That it bristles with difficulties is shown by the imperfect results which have hitherto followed every project. Yet, if "dirt be matter in the wrong place," there must be a place for this kind of matter, and he who discovers the place will confer an immense benefit upon his species. No harm can come of judicious experiments, but we quite agree with the Commissioners that it would be unwise to set agoing a gigantic scheme—especially as Calcutta, with a daring worthy of all praise, has been good enough to incur the risk of reclaiming a "deadly swamp" by depositing there matter which is certainly in the wrong place in Calcutta itself. On the whole, we agree with the report, that the safest and most practical and least unwise method is to bend our energies to the improvement of the means at hand.

The Water Supply is far more important—indeed, it is vital. Bombay without the Vehar Lake would be as bad as a fortified town in the latter days of a strict investment by a foe in possession of its aqueducts. Yet we must not underrate our present supply. If we were sure that no other could be got, and that due care would secure what we have against calamity, we should not be so badly off. Regarded from this point of view, common sense tells us that we should take the Vehar Lake as the essential basis of our supply, and first of all do our utmost to make it secure. If so, then the nearest duty is to place the Vehar dam beyond the reach of accident—so far as human fallibility can accomplish that end—and the next nearest is to put the main, which breaks about once a month, in thorough repair. Until this is done, the consideration of schemes for a new supply, large or small, seems to us like putting the cart before the horse. We admit that the Commissioners and that engineering opinion appear to consider the dam reasonably safe, especially when certain improvements are effected; but it may be doubted whether a leaky dam is ever safe. Granting that it is, neither the Commissioners nor engineering opinion can say that the main is safe, nor that some large breakage might not deprive us of water for many weeks. Clearly it is not impossible, and the aptitude of the pipes for bursting implies that it is extremely probable. The two first things, then, are the security of the dam, and the security of the main. After that has been accomplished, or even while it is in progress, we may properly prepare plans for increasing the supply. There is no question of being "satisfied." In this "best of all possible worlds," it is a law that nobody—certainly no British speaking person—is ever satisfied with anything. It is a question of securing the bird in the hand before starting on an expedition to obtain another out of the bush. Providing they desire the security of the Vehar dam and the Vehar main, we hold that the Commissioners are right in rejecting the grand schemes. If money were no object, we might make an immense reservoir in the ghauts and bring down any quantity of water. But money *is* an object. We must live, and have as fair an inducement to live as the Government of India and the Bench of Justices will allow. Big schemes mean big loans and bigger taxation, and what with a Supreme Government and a Bench of Justices resolutely bent on getting money anyhow, we are already burdened with an oppressive taxation. Therefore, we think the Commissioners show good sense in preferring the little Toolsee scheme to the big schemes set before it by engineering enthusiasts. It will be time enough to discuss a low level reservoir when happier times arrive, and Astræa does not object to the company she finds at Calcutta or Simla. The other questions touched on are administrative. No doubt the distribution can be improved ; but we still doubt the fairness of a water-rate, seeing that the people have a right to such natural supplies as they can procure. In a sanitary point of view it would be a great advantage to substitute pure water for tank water all over the island; but we are not aware that any State has yet compelled its subjects to buy water from its reservoirs. Obviously foul wells ought to be filled up, and due powers should be given for that purpose ; but it would be politic and fair to place free water supplies within reach of the poor.

And now that the Commissioners have made practical suggestions, and Government has sanctioned something—when will the work begin ?

WHAT does the *Bombay Times* mean by asserting that the enquiry into the accident at the Boree Bunder Station "has been virtually suppressed"? Who suppressed the inquiry? Is the charge brought against the Chief Magistrate, or the Railway authorities, or the Government—or is it a mere bit of bounce? We are told that "the only European gentleman in the train, probably the only person in the station at the moment fully capable of describing what occurred, was not called when 'the case was disposed of'" on Monday. Why did not the European gentleman, who enjoyed such unusual advantages, who was so well-placed and so capable, who, indeed, had a "probable" monopoly of capacity—why did he not come forward? What, also, is "the state of affairs" disclosed by the accident? If it be "disclosed," what need of a "thorough investigation" to find out what lies bare to the naked eye of our contemporary? To minds not under the influence of preternatural suspicion, the whole case is clear enough. A servant failed in his duty—what is there besides ?

WE understand that Captain G. R. Goodfellow, assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, has been appointed Superintendent of the Gondul State.

BY cable we learn that the s.s. Ebro, Captain Roig, from Bombay for Barcelona, passed Suez on Monday all well, The Ebro left Bombay on the 19th ult, so that she has made the passage in about sixteen days.

IT is said the Government of India has decided to despatch Mr. Lee Smith, the chief engineer of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, at once to England, in order to make arrangements for the supply of the enormous amount of iron-work required for the great bridges on that line.

THE following, from the "Pioneer" of the 1st, shows how little was known definitely of what Sir Richard Temple was going to propose on the very next day :—"We have some reason for believing that the income-tax under the new Budget, instead of being raised to three per cent (as a generally well-informed friend intimated it would be), will on the contrary be reduced to one per cent ; but after all these speculations are futile. We shall soon be put out of our misery."

THE "Pioneer" of last Friday said :—"We learn by telegram from Calcutta that an important debate is expected to take place on the Budget on the 5th." This seems to mean that opposition was expected. It would be strange indeed if the 3⅛ per cent. income tax did not provoke a contest. If the non-official members of the Viceregal Council are bent on serious opposition, it is to be hoped they will not let the arrangement by which the exodus to the North West was to begin about the 7th stand in their way. That arrangement must have been made on the assumption that the plans of Government would be at one accepted.

THE VICEROY.

THE programme of the Viceroy's route up-country is not yet rigorously laid down. The supposed date for His Excellency's departure from Calcutta is the 7th April. But if the G. I. P. line should be so solidly finished before next mail-day as to permit the passage of the "express" by the direct Jubbulpore line, that would save a day in transit, and so enable the Calcutta mails to be closed a day earlier. In this case the Viceroy would probably leave on the 6th instead of the 7th. It is possible that Lord Mayo may try his fortune again with the tigers in the Dhoon for a day a two. Moreover, it is not yet known whether the Maharajah of Kashmere will be able to meet the Viceroy at Jhelum as invited. On his return from Kohat His Excellency will make direct for Rawul Pindee, (without revisiting Peshawur) when he will take a glance at Murree ; and it is not impossible he may inspect Dalhousie also before finally attaining his well-earned rest at Simla.—*Pioneer.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4TH APRIL.

THE Porte has rejected the proposed Egyptian Judicial Reform scheme in its present form.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 4TH APRIL.

M. Ollivier, in the Corps Legislatif to-day, announced the intention of the Government to submit the Senatus consulte to ratification by a plebiscite.

The strike at Creuzot is now completed (ended).

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, 4TH APRIL.

The Austrian Cabinet has resigned, in consequence of the refusal of the Emperor to dissolve the Gallician, Istrian, and Sclavonic diets.

LONDON, 4TH APRIL, AFT.

In the Cotton market prices are advancing.

Fair Dhollera 9⅜d.

The Tanjore from Southampton takes for Bombay £40,500 in gold and £30,000 in silver.

The Bombay mail of the 12th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

[VIA RUSSIA AND PERSIA.]

FRANCE.

LONDON, 5TH APRIL, 2-55 P.M.

The French Ministry have consented to the debate on the Constituent power which commenced in the Corps Legislatif yesterday.

M. Ollivier announced his resolution to submit the Senatus consultum to a plebiscitum.

A large party of Liberals oppose this step.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROCEEDINGS IN THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 4TH APRIL, 11-24 A.M.

THE proceedings in the Viceroy's Council on Saturday lasted 4½ hours. About 250 visitors were present.

After Sir Richard Temple had finished his Financial Statement, Sir William Mansfield made a farewell speech giving a general adhesion to the Budget. Referring to the reduction of the army in India, he declared emphatically that the British force should not be further reduced.

The Viceroy then made a statement relative to the Public Works Department, indicating the works to be undertaken during the present year. In making this statement, his Excellency hoped that in future years the heads of other departments would follow the example of the Supreme Government.

The discussion on the Budget takes place to-morrow (Tuesday).

The Calcutta Press of to-day strongly condemn the Budget, and denounce the income-tax.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.

WE have much pleasure in noting the following subscriptions to this fund :—

H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald	Rs. 100
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Esq	,, 1,000
H. H. The Rao of Cutch	,, 500
The Chief of Jumkhundee.	,, 500
The Chief of Sanglee	,, 500
J. O'Leary, Esq.	,, 250
A Friend,	,, 250
C. Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.	,, 200
Captain G. Henry,	,, 100
The Chief of Kurundwar	,, 100
The Chief of Meeruj,	,, 100
J. Cleary, Esq.	,, 100
Framjee Nusservanjee, Esq.	,, 100
S. Shapoorji, Esq.	,, 100
Hormusjee Bomanjee Touche, Esq.	,, 100
H. F. Whyte, Esq.	,, 100
Narayan Vassudewjee, Esq.	,, 100
Shantaram Narayan, Esq.	,, 100
Firm of Ralli Brothers	,, 100

Messrs. Kesly, D. Richmond, J. M. Slater, P. Walsh, Major J. Flynn, and Dr. Bhau Daji, Rs. 50 each.

We may mention that the total number of pupils at present on the class list of St. Xavier's is 500, of whom 100 are Hindoos and Parsees, the remainder being Christians. This shows that the want which it has been attempted to supply, was by no means imaginary. We understand there is no interference with the religion of non-Catholics, such scholars being allowed to absent themselves during the time religious instruction is given to Catholics.

MASONIC.

THERE was a very numerous and influential gathering of Freemasons at their Hall, Mazagon, on Monday evening, on the occasion of the regular meeting of Lodge "Truth," 944. The District Grand Master, R. W. Bro. George Taylor, and his Deputy, the Honorable Mr. Justice Gibbs, and other distinguished brethren, not only of the English but the Scottish constitution, also were in attendance, for the purpose of assisting at a very pleasing ceremony, namely, that of the presentation of a testimonial to W. Bro. Dixon (senior warden of the District Grand Lodge) from the members of Lodge "Truth," over which he ruled for two years with no less honour to the brethren than to himself. The testimonial, consisting of a handsome Past Master's jewel, and a silver goblet of elegant workmanship, were presented by W. Bro. W. H. Hussey, the present Master of "Truth," who, in the course of some appropriate remarks, took occasion to express the warm sentiments of respect and regard entertained towards W. Bro. Dixon not only by the members of that Lodge but by the brethren in Bombay generally. Wor. Brother Dixon in an eloquent but modest speech duly acknowledged the gift.

At the banquet, the health of R. W. Bro. Taylor was honoured in fitting terms, and in responding to the compliment, that official intimated that now, after having ruled over the District for ten years, he had thought it time to give way to some other mason ; by the last mail he had sent home his resignation to the Grand Lodge of England, and as his successor, had recommended W. Bro. the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. The District Grand Master added that in the meantime he intended to pay farewell visits to the Lodges in the District, from the members of which he had ever received so much kindness and consideration.

THE MUNICIPAL FUND.

REPORT of the Select Committee appointed to consider "a Bill to enable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to assign part of the Municipal Fund to Educational and other public purposes :"—

"The Committee appointed to report upon the 'Bill to enable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to assign part of the Municipal Fund to Educational and other public purposes,' beg to report that they approve of the principle of the Bill.

"It has been suggested to the Committee that the purposes for which the Justices should be empowered to vote funds should be limited to those specified in Bombay Act No. II. of 1862, and the Committee has amended the Bill accordingly.

"A copy of the Bill as amended by the Committee is appended to this Report.

(Signed) A. R. SCOBLE.
,, A. F. BELLASIS.
,, MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY.

"Bombay, 2nd April 1870."

BILL No. 1 OF 1870.

A Bill to enable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to assign part of the Muncipal Fund to Educational and other public purposes.

Whereas it is expedient to empower the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to assign part of the Municipal Fund of the City of Bombay towards expenditure upon Educational and other public purposes within the said city : It is enacted as follows :—

I. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, with the sanction of Government and of the Justices in Special general meeting assembled, to expend part of the Municipal Fund upon the construction, support and maintenance of any Hospital, Dispensary, or School within the said city.

II. This Act shall be read as and taken to be part of (Bombay) Act II. of 1865.

BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WE are glad to find that Mrs. Buxton intends to open an Academy in Bombay, for education in vocal and instrumental music. That lady is already well-known amongst us as an admirable vocalist, and the fact that she received her musical education from some of the best teachers in Europe is a guarantee that she is well acquainted with the theory, as well as with the practice of music. She has taken a large house next to "The Wilderness," Mazagon, and is anxious to organise the Academy after a very thorough fashion. Signor Zelman will assist her in the tuition

AN APOLOGY FOR LORD MAYO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the leading article in your issue of to-day, and the telegrams from Calcutta of the 2nd instant, which are published in another column of your paper.

From the returns of income and expenditure to which you refer, I observe that, during the financial year 1868-69, there was an expenditure in excess of income of £2,774,030, that this deficit fell in 1869-70 to £625,596, and that the result of the transactions of 1870-71 will be, it is anticipated, a surplus of £163,440.

I quote these figures with the object of controverting your charge against the Viceroy. Lord Mayo arrived in this country at the commencement of the year 1869, arrived to find the finances in a state of confusion, and a deficit impending over the country of nearly three millions sterling. The Viceroy, unlike the head of the executive in England, has not the privilege of calling to his assistance, as ministers, men of whose capacity and intellect he may, by long association, be well assured, but he must be content to carry on the government of this country (subject always to the control of the Secretary of State) with such assistants as he may find in office on his arriving to take up his high appointment. Again, the financial year closes on the 31st March.

When one reflects on the amount of ceremonial which attends the enthronement of a new Viceroy, and the demands upon his time and attention, which must, at the outset of his career, meet him from all imaginable quarters, common candour and fairness compel one to object to the terms in which you allude to Lord Mayo in connection with Sir Richard Temple's latest experiment on our pockets. So far as in him lay, Lord Mayo has taken steps to improve the condition of affairs which existed at the time of his arrival in India, and to him must be given the credit of transmitting a deficit of nearly three millions into a surplus of £163,000.

It would be as unfair to blame the Conservative Government for the events which brought about the Abyssinian War, as to find fault with Lord Mayo for a recklessness and mismanagement of affairs which preceded his connection with this country.

But when we turn to Sir Richard Temple, the affair is very different—this gentleman is, I believe, the enlightened statesman who has made it his boast that, although there was a large deficit in the accounts of the empire, yet the cash balances were at the same period more than usually heavy ! And here one cannot but remark, with a feeling almost of stupefaction, on the system which permits a financial quack to practise his experiments on us, without one having the power left to us of kicking him downstairs when we have discovered his utter incompetency.

That Sir Richard Temple should be able to make his little speculations in opium, license and income taxes and other sources of revenue, secure, when one experiment after another shall have failed, that he can make it all square again by putting his hands into the pockets of the poor beggars who are bound and helpless before him, is certainly one of the most extraordinary anomalies of the present day ! When we look around us and observe what the years since 1848 have done for the spread of civil and religious liberty in all parts of the world ; when we see that all the Colonies of Great Britain, the Australias, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Canadas, our West Indian possessions,—even that out of the way British Columbia,—have Legislative assemblies, and all the paraphernalia and privileges of self-government, and that the Crown has no more power to dispose of one farthing of their revenues, or to impose one six-pence of taxation, than you or I to draw Sir Richard Temple's salary, one actually is inclined to doubt one's nationality and to ask whether the system of government in India is not some phantasma conjured up by an over-excited imagination.

What ! are Cuba and Porto Rico to be represented in the Councils of Spain? are Negros to hold office and sit and vote in the Congress of the United States ? and are we, Englishmen, the very exemplars of free institutions, the very champions of constitutional government, to submit to remain at the mercy of an empirical financier and of a permanent under-secretary in Downing Street ? Are we really so far out of the pale of constitutionalism that we have not even that last "benefit of clergy," an appeal to the House of Commons against the wrongs and grievous injustice with which our obscure tyrants menace us ?

Is it possible that the British House of Commons has no influence on the Government of this empire, and that we, Englishmen, who have come out to India, have, for the time being, sacrificed our birthright of self-government ?

I ask these questions, not because there is any doubt as to the replies to be given to them, but, with the view of placing clearly before my fellow-countrymen the real position in which we stand.

With the extension of the railway system, and the opening of the Suez Canal, this empire is brought into such intimate connection with Europe, and the parts of the empire with each other, that, in the course of a very few years the non-indigenous population of India will certainly be enormously increased. With this certainty before us, it behoves us to take steps at once to establish, or bring about, the establishment of a system of government in this country, in which, as in all civilized countries in the world, the governed classes shall have a voice in the raising and disposing of revenue, and in other matters which affect their liberty and property.

Persons who come to India from England now-a-days, at least as salaried officers, will, I fear, be much disappointed at the prospects before them,—house rent, horse keep, servant wages, all are very much higher than in England, and the economies, earned, as they often are, by the barter of the very heart's blood and brain Sweat of the man who toils in this trying climate, subject to many dangers which do not assail him in his own country, are coolly wrested from him to pay for the freaks of some unknown and irresponsible Member of Council, who lives, and acts, and has his being two thousand miles away from the victims whom he bleeds, and over whose trembling heads he juggles with the accounts of revenue and expenditure, with income-tax, license-tax, carriage-tax and a host of other crushing burdens.

We must organise a vast petition of right, we must appeal to the English Government and to the English people for a redress of our grievances, for the right which every Englishman elsewhere enjoys of having something to say about the ministers who govern him, and the representatives who make laws which he is to obey. We must, by some means or other, upset for ever this enormous anachronism of the whole of India lying prostrate before Mr. Thornton and Sir Richard Temple, or before any other two men whatever, however god-like may be their intellect, and however remarkable their acquaintance with finance—we must, once for all, have a system of representative government introduced here, to which every decent and intelligent member of the community may have right of access, either as an elector or as a representative.

The present system has been tried long enough and has utterly failed, and if allowed to continue to exist, will bring about a state of feeling amongst the dominant class in this country which will one day make itself significantly heard. *Quamdiu patientia nostra abutere ?* I say to the Government of England, and I say to the honourable gentleman, the Under-Secretary of State, who is more intimately concerned than any one else with the governing of India, that it will be wise to listen to the voice of our complaint, and cease to make experiments on the good-nature and long-suffering of the Anglo-Indians. It would be a bitter day for England when the patience of our fellow-countrymen here should become exhausted, and their loyalty destroyed by a succession of arbitrary and dishonest exactions.—I am, &c.,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Bombay, 4th April.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th, 11-40 A.M.—Latest dates of messages received at Kurrachee from England via Turkey 2nd April 2 P.M., via Russia 4th April 11-5 P.M., Europe via Turkey 4th April 11-4 A.M., via Russia 3rd April 2 P.M., California via Turkey 3rd April 3 A.M. America via Russia 4th April 11-20 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Europe and Pera ; Persian line right to London ; Russian line right to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—5TH APRIL, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom—

Via Russia, April 4th, 5-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 9 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th April, 7-12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 18 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe—

Via Red Sea, 4th April, 9-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 16 hours 40 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th April to 8 P.M. of the 5th April is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	8	32	0	4
,, Calcutta	28	40	4	53
,, Madras	10	5	9	4

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 5th, 6-40 A.M.—Mail Steamer from Calcutta signalled.

GALLE, 5th 6-45 A.M.—English Mail Steamer from Suez signalled.

GALLE, 5th 8-40 A.M.—Mail Steamer from Bombay signalled.

BOMBAY.

MRS. CARSON'S BENEFIT.—To-night there is to be another unusually grand performance at the Grant Road Theatre. The programme speaks for itself. It will be found amongst the advertisements.

ENTICING AWAY A WOMAN.—Yesterday, a Hindoo named Bhugwan Purshotum appeared before Mr. Connon and obtained a warrant against one Cullian Kukhoo, charging him with enticing away his wife.

REFUSING FARE.—Yesterday before the Chief Magistrate, a buggy driver was charged, at the instance of Mr. Bickerdike, with refusing to let his public conveyance for hire. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The lecture in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, by Dr. I. B. Lyon, is to be delivered this evening in the Town Hall at 8 o'clock. The lecturer will show several diagrams and experiments. As usual, the meeting is open to the public.

HIS HIGHNESS MEER MAHOMED KHAN AND SUITE have arrived from Mecca, via Jedda and Aden, per s. s. Gunga (Captain Child), which left Jedda on the 22nd ultimo, Aden on the 26th, and arrived here on Monday evening. In the Red Sea, the Gunga spoke the s. s. Behar and s. s. Magdala, both on the 23rd ultimo ; she experienced fine weather throughout. There was no sickness either in Mecca or Jedda.

DOMESTIC JARS.—On Monday, Ardashir Jehanghier Framjee, the husband of Awabaee, who was sent to jail for a month by the Judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on Saturday, appeared at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Connon, and obtained summonses against Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia, his father-in-law, and Cursetjee Jamsetjee Dummunia, charging them with using abusive and indecent language towards him in the Court.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Monday last Mr. Mooljee Anundjee, a muccadum, lost from his godown in Marine Street, Rs. 19,000 in currency notes. On his going to the godown that morning Mr. Mooljee found his writing desk open and the lock tampered with. The desk contained the keys of an iron safe and a cash-box. The notes had been in the cash-box. He immediately opened it, and found there were no notes left. He gave information to the police, and two men are now in custody.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Edward Stansfeld, assistant in the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., appeared before the Chief Magistrate, and obtained an apprehension warrant against one Lalla Hoodu, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 800. It appeared that the defendant was in the service of the firm and that it was his duty to get hoondies cashed. On Saturday the 26th March, Mr. Stansfeld gave defendant a hoondie on a native firm for Rs. 800, with instructions to get it cashed and to bring the money to him. The man absconded from Bombay to Kutch, and it appears that the hoondie had been cashed and the money paid to him.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, coroner for the city of Bombay, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Nana Nowloo. Deceased was a labourer employed at excavations at Hog Island. It appears that on the 25th ult., ten wagons were laden with earth on the top of an embankment from which they ran down to the bunder. Deceased, who had gone home to take his mid-day meal, was returning at 1 P.M. to his work, and as he was crossing the line one of the wagons came down the slope, knocked him down and passed over his legs, which were smashed He was picked up and taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on the 27th. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MURDER.—A short time ago, Dajee Jara, Joysing Jara, and Bajee Jara, cultivators, were charged before Mr. C. B. Izon, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, the first with murder by shooting to death with an arrow one Gooman Iman in the village of Vaskhilia, talooka Anum, district Kaira, on or about the night of the 21st August last ; and the other two with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt with dangerous weapons. The prisoners were convicted, and the Court sentenced the first to be transported for life on conviction of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the other two to rigorous imprisonment for ten years. The High Court (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd) have, on a review of the case, rejected the appeal presented to them on behalf of the accused and confirmed the sentence of the lower court.

H. H. THE NABOB OF JUNAGHUR has presented Rs. 300 to the Vidya Prasarak Library at Bhooleshwur. We need not add that the gift reflects great credit on the giver.—*Indu Prakash.*

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF KUTCH has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Widow Marriage Association and a dress worth Rs. 200 to Vishnu Shastri Pandit for his admirable conduct in the cause of widow marriage.—*Ibid.*

THE opponents of the Cotton Frauds Bill will be delighted to learn that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Supply Association are going to memorialize Government against the bill in question. So much for English opinion with respect to this bill. —*Ibid.*

THE *Indian Mirror* announces subscriptions of Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 respectively from the Rajah of Bhinga and Babu Jageshvar Sing in aid of the collections made to defray the expenses of Babu Keshab Chandra's voyage to England. What has been done in this matter in Bombay ? The Prarthana Somaj, we remember, was to have made collections here, but we are in total ignorance as to its progress in the work. —*Ibid.*

WE hear that a wing of the 15th King's Hussars will be stationed at Ahmednugger next cold season to take the place of the 3rd Hussars, who will be ordered in the ensuing relief to the North West Provinces.—*Poona Observer*, April 5.

WE understand that Captain Gaye, now commanding the Artillery at Waunoorie, will be appointed to the command of the Kirkee station, in room of Brigadier General Fuller, appointed to the Inspectorship of the Royal Artillery. We also hear that Colonel Hill Wallace, C.B., will be appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Waunoorie.—*Ibid.*

THE troops of the Poona brigade, consisting of B-9th Royal Artillery (Right), the 4 and 6-6 Royal Artillery, H. M.'s 2nd Queen's, 7th Queen's Fusiliers, 95th Regiment, and 9th, 23rd and 24th Regiments of Native Infantry, and 3rd Light Cavalry, will parade this morning at quarter to 6 o'clock in drill order at the general parade ground, to witness the presentation of medals for good conduct and long service to Color Sergeant J. Bayden and Band Master J. Gready, both of the 2nd Queen's.—*Ibid.*

THE DEFAMATION CASE.—Captain Kerr, V.C., vs. Sorabjee Jehangerjee, the manager, and Dadabhoy Sorabjee, the printer, publisher and proprietor of the *Deccan Herald*, was resumed on Saturday last by Mr. R. White, the Session Judge of Poona, on an application made under section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the defendants, who were sentenced by the City Magistrate, Mr. E. T. Richardson, to 50 rupees fine each or one month's simple imprisonment. After hearing the arguments on both sides for nearly two hours, the Session Judge gave his decision that he did not see any cause for interfering with the conviction and sentence, and therefore rejected the petition.—*Ibid.*

THE Chief Justice of the North Western Provinces has been presented with an address by the practitioners in his Court. Is not Sir Richard Couch to have at Bombay, what Sir Walter Morgan has obtained in the N. W. Provinces ? *Apropos* of this, we hear that the advocates of the High Court had a meeting in which it was proposed to entertain Sir Richard to a dinner-party, a scheme which according to our information was stoutly opposed by Mr. T. C. Anstey. We have great respect for Mr. Anstey's learning, but we must confess none for his temper and caprice. Mr. Anstey, we are told, asked what Sir Richard had done for the bar According to our conception of this matter, a patient hearing and a benign treatment, complete, so far as the bar is concerned, the very *beau ideal* of a judge. And we confidently ask "Who that has seen Sir Richard Couch on the Bench will say that he is inferior to any one in this respect ?" The University of Bombay also, we believe, ought to present an address to Sir Richard, Because, it is during his administration, and we believe by reason of his influence, that the Bachelors of Law of the Bombay University have obtained the valuable privileges they possess. This act and another equally encouraging to university graduates were mentioned by Sir A. Grant in one of his reports as having given a stimulus to the study of laws. But they merit something more than a passing notice in a report of a Director of Public Instruction.—*Indu Prakash.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE s. s. GUNGA, Captain Child, arrived yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Seven Europeans, and five hundred natives.

H. M. S. DALHOUSIE, Captain Wood, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Cooper, and Lieutenant Barker.

THE s. s. ALONSO, 1056 tons, Captain Wright, arrived yesterday from London via the Suez Canal with a general cargo. She touched at Malta, Port Said, and Suez.

THE s. s. RIGA, 993 tons, Captain Clarke, arrived on the 4th instant from Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo. She is consigned to W. & A. Graham and Co.

THE s.s. TAPTEE, Captain DeCosta, arrived yesterday from Nowanuggur with the following passengers :—From Dwarka—Captain Harrison, and one hundred and sixty deck passengers.

THE SHIP CITY OF NANKIN, Captain Muir, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo. She spoke the ships Golden Eagle from Liverpool to Bombay, and Margaret Pugh, from London to Bombay.

TROOPS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

H. M. S. TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES will, it is expected, arrive here on the 8th with the 83rd Regiment. The strength is 39 officers, 6 officers' wives and 8 children, 920 men, 53 women, and 85 children. The 83rd will at once proceed by train to Poona. Officers proceeding to join other regiments may arrive by the Euphrates.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the Westminster Police Court in August last, a man was brought up for leaving his place suddenly without giving a week's notice, he being employed by the week, was found guilty and fined four pounds eleven shillings.

About two months ago my servant, who had been about three years in my service, was called to his native country to see his grandmother, who wished to see, and make a settlement on, him before her death ; and went, leaving another man to officiate during his absence. He had been gone only a few days when this man went away without any notice whatever, leaving another in his place, who in his turn did the same excepting leaving a substitute. I therefore was obliged to employ another servant at a higher rate of wages, who in his turn left the cook-room wide open, the cooking utensils as they had been used the day before, some on the fire-place, some here, and some there, but nothing clean in its place, the meat, vegetables, &c., &c., on the table uncovered with no one to look after or take charge of them, and without making over his charge or saying by your leave. Still there is no remedy for the injured employer. How long is such a state of things to continue ? Will not the Government get up a code of laws between master and man by which each will be able to obtain justice ? I think £12 a year with three meals a day, everything the same as the master, is not bad wages for a poor man's cook.

Why should there be such a difference between England and Bombay ?—Yours, &c., AGGRIEVED.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

IN the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, Luxumibaee, widow, sued Gunnobin Govindram to recover money lent.

Mr. Starling (instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipling) appeared for the plaintiff, and explained that the suit was brought on a note dated 25th May 1868 for Rs. 2,000, payable in three months, with interest at 1 per cent. per mensem for the three months, and interest at 4 per cent. per mensem after the expiry of that period. The total sum claimed was Rs. 3,120, being Rs. 2,000 borrowed, and Rs. 1,500 of interest, less Rs. 380 for interest received.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Tyabjee for the defendant, said the defence was that Rs. 750 of the principal had been paid. This money was borrowed at the time mentioned, and when the date for payment arrived Luxumibaee had gone off, as those ladies would do, on a pilgrimage. On her return the defendant went to her with the money and made up the account at 1 per cent. He then told her he had enquired for her, but had been unable to make the payment in her absence as she had left no agent, but offered to pay the whole sum. She said she did not care to have it if he would pay 1 per cent, and doubtless it was only when making out the plaint that the draftsman, seeing this exorbitant rate, had said they would claim 4 per cent per mensem. Defendant, he said, had always been ready to give payment.

Issues were then framed, Mr. Starling electing to claim the high interest rather than his costs. After a lengthened hearing of the case His Lordship gave decree for Rs. 1,250 with interest at 1 per cent per mensem from January last and costs.

In the High Court yesterday, also, John Tibbet Bell and others sued Hussunbhoy Goolam Hoosein, before Sir Charles Sargent, for Rs. 1,938-4-9 on an accepted redraft. The defendant had been indebted to plaintiffs for a consignment of clothes. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiffs for 1,938-4-9, with interest and costs.

THE DISPUTE REGARDING THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP.

THIS case came on again before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Police Court yesterday, Mr. Thacker and Mr. Chalk appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Peile for the defence. Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee, carting agent to the Gaekwar, having been examined, Captain Reeves, Assistant Resident at Baroda, was called and examined by Mr. Chalk. He said that when he went with Mr. Hutchinson to see Ramchunder about the hitch as to the occupying of the ground, Ramchunder had declared that he had no document one way or the other connected with the matter, no receipt, no agreement or deed, and that no money had been paid. He also said that he had agreed to sublet the land for Rs. 1,000. Witness had put Ramchunder into a corner, when he admitted that all he had alleged was a kutcha agreement, and that actually nothing had passed. Defendant and Mr. Hutchinson came to his house next morning about nine or ten o'clock, when Ramchunder implied that more money was wanted. Witness had asked defendant to produce any document he might have, when Mr. Hutchinson produced a note from Ramchunder to Byramjee; and witness now identified it as the one produced in Court. Witness thereon said it was extraordinary that this letter, supposed to be from Ramchunder to Byramjee, had not been received by the latter, but had been intercepted, and wanted an explanation of that, but got none. That confirmed his suspicion that the whole thing was got up between the two parties with the intention of getting money out of the Gaekwar. Ramchunder did not deny that the letter was in his handwriting. Ramchunder had said in the evening before that the agreement was that Krishnarao was to pay Rs. 1,000, but on the 3rd he said Rs. 2,000, but that no money had actually been paid—and that was another difference in his statements. Witness eventually sanctioned the payment of Rs. 6,000 by the Gaekwar's agent, because he knew it was a mere question of money between these two men. He had not then believed and did not now credit Ramchunder's story : Ramchunder first said one thing and then another, and he concluded from the whole matter that these men were in league to bleed the Gaekwar, and he thought that if Rs. 3,000 was not enough, perhaps the Rs. 6,000 would stop their mouths. The fact was that in his opinion Ramchunder was ashamed to take the money straight from the Gaekwar and stuck up Krishnarao as a cat's-paw to get the money; Ramchunder's reason for being ashamed was that he had wanted to get a good appointment in the Gaekwar's Durbar, and had succeeded lately.

On cross examination by Mr. Cleveland, Captain Reeves said that, having had the permission of the defendant to pitch the camp on the ground on the night of the 2nd, and the Gaekwar being expected to arrive on the 4th or 5th, it would have cost a great deal of money to remove on the 3rd ;—in fact it would not have been possible. Sanitary arrangements would not have permitted it, and then there was the laying on of water, so that it was in the interest of the Gaekwar even to give Rs. 6,000.

The case for the prosecution was then declared closed.

Mr. Peile, addressing the Court, said he did not know whether his Worship would wish him to go on at once, but he would first of all ask whether he thought, from the evidence given in this case, that there was any case to go to a jury? It would save him and all parties connected with the case a great deal of trouble if his Worship would at present state whether on the evidence that had been given he thought there was a case that could properly be put to a jury.

The Magistrate said he would rather not say anything at all about that till he heard what Mr. Peile had to say.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday next, when Mr. Peile will address the Court for the defence.

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AN APPLICATION AS TO FORFEITED SHARES.

IN the High Court on Saturday last judgment was given by the Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp in an application for a mandamus against the Bombay Shipping Company to enter the name of Narronbhai Lukmedass as the owner of five shares of their company. The order to show cause why the writ should not issue was granted on the 7th June 1869 and the matter came before Mr. Justice Westropp on the 8th July when the Advocate General (Mr. White) and Mr. Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) appeared to show cause on behalf of the company; Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee (instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee) to support the order in behalf of the applicant, and Mr. Pigot to watch the proceedings on behalf of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. The circumstances are sufficiently explained in our report of his Lordship's judgment.

Sir M. R. Westropp, in giving judgment, said that in this matter a rule *nisi* was obtained some time ago by Narronbhai Lukmedass in these terms:—"That the company do within four days after the service of this order upon them appear and show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue against them to have the name of the said applicant restored on the register of shareholders of the said company as the holder of five shares numbered respectively 245, 246, 285, 286 and 369, or why such other order as to this honourable Court shall seem fit should not be made in the matter." That order was obtained on the affidavit of Narronbhai Lukmedass in which he said he was the holder of five share certificates of the Bombay Shipping Company bearing the numbers which were mentioned in the order, and he annexed copies of these to his affidavit. His Lordship then referred to the applicant's affidavit, which stated:—"I was absent from Bombay during the months of August and September 1866. That on my return to Bombay in the beginning of October 1866 I was informed that a call of Rs. 500 per share had been made by the Bombay Shipping Company. I therefore sent the amount of calls together with interest due on the said five shares held by me as aforesaid to the office of the said company for payment, but the said company refused to receive the same. That on the 4th day of October 1866 I by a written letter requested the said company to receive the amount of calls together with interest due on the said five shares held by me as aforesaid. That I have no copy of the said written application. That on the 5th day of October 1866 I received the letter hereunto annexed, from the secretaries of the said Bombay Shipping Company (Limited). That subsequently I received another letter from the secretaries of the Bombay Shipping Company, whereby the said company, as I believe declined, to receive the calls together with interest due by me on the said five shares. That I have since mislaid the said letter, and am unable to find it, although diligent search has been made for it. That the abovenamed Bombay Shipping Company (Limited) have struck out my name from the register of shareholders, and refused to recognize me as shareholder for the said five shares in the said company, although I offered, and still do offer, to pay to the said company the amount of calls and interest thereon due by me on the said five shares." After mentioning that the company had produced copies of the letter to which Narronbhai referred, his Lordship proceeded to say the circumstances under which the company struck Narronbhai's name out as a shareholder were detailed in the affidavit filed by Mr. James Ranken, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., secretaries and treasurers of the Bombay Shipping Company. Mr. Ranken's affidavit stated:—"A call of Rs. 500 per share on all the shares in the above company was made on the 10th day of August 1866 and duly advertised in the English and native public newspapers in Bombay on the following day, and by the said notice the said call was made payable on or before Monday the 3rd day of September 1866, after which date it was notified that interest would be charged thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. A like notice was, as I verily believe, also addressed and sent to each shareholder in the said company at his registered place of abode. On the 6th day of September 1866 an advertisement was published in the said newspapers in Bombay, dated the 5th day of the said month, giving notice to the shareholders of the said company that in default of payment of the said call with interest on or before the 20th day of September 1866 at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart & Co. at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the shares in respect of which such call should remain unpaid would be liable to be forfeited. The call so due on the five shares standing in the name of the said Narronbhai Lukmedass, and numbered 245, 246, 285, 286, and 369 was not paid. A notice, dated the 5th day of September 1866, was addressed and sent to each of the shareholders of the said company at their registered place of abode, giving them notice that unless the calls due were paid at the offices of the said company, No. 20, Elphinstone Circle, on or before the 20th day of September 1866, the shares upon which such call was due would be liable to be forfeited, and such notice in the form hereunto annexed was, as I verily believe, duly sent to the registered place of abode of the said Narronbhai Lukmedass on or about the date last aforesaid, and before the said shares were forfeited as presently mentioned." Mr. Ranken did not state in his affidavit where the registered place of abode of Narronbhai was, but for his own satisfaction his Lordship had called for the register, and the registered place of abode was simply "Bombay," and that seemed to him from his own experience, he regretted to say, what very often was the common mode of stating the abode of shareholders, at least in those times. He hoped it had been reformed since, but it did not appear that Narronbhai ever furnished the company with any more accurate or particular statement of his address than "Bombay." Narronbhai never seemed to have made any complaint on that subject, nor furnished his correct address; he made no statement to that effect, and so he was quite as much at fault in the matter as anybody else. Mr. Ranken's affidavit proceeded—"The said call due on the shares so standing in the name of said Narronbhai Lukmedass was not paid, and the said shares were, by special resolution of the directors of the said company, passed at a meeting held on the 26th day of September, forfeited for the benefit of the said company under and by virtue of the powers vested in said directors in that behalf under sections 16, 17, 18, and 19 of table B annexed to Act. XIX of 1857 (under which said Act the said company was registered) which apply to and form part of the regulations for the management of the said company. A notice was on the 8th day of September 1866 duly advertised in the public papers of Bombay in manner aforesaid and dated the 27th day of September aforesaid giving notice that among other shares of the said company the said five shares had been forfeited for non-payment of calls." The sixth paragraph of Mr. Ranken's affidavit stated that a letter was received by the directors in the beginning of October from Narronbhai, and that his Lordship would read. It was dated 4th October, and was addressed only to "Bombay," so that Narronbhai gave no more particular address to the directors than he gave to himself, and it stated:—"I beg most respectfully to inform you that owing to my absence from Bombay the late call of above association has remained unpaid. I therefore hope you will not object to its being now paid with due interest." Then came that letter to which he had already alluded, stating that Narronbhai's letter would be laid before the directors at their next meeting for discussion, and then the next letter which was despatched to him was that of 17th October 1866. Narronbhai did not refer to it by date in his affidavit but he did subsequently, and a copy of it was produced by the company and it was as follows:—"Referring to your letter of the 4th instant, we are instructed by the directors to state that in their opinion the excuse you bring forward for the non-payment of the call therein alluded to is not sufficiently strong to warrant their requesting the company to re-allot the shares." Now, his Lordship said, that word "reallot" the share was of very considerable importance in this matter, for it distinctly conveyed to Narronbhai that the shares had been forfeited on the non-payment of the call. This company of course conducted its business in the English language, and if Narronbhai did not understand that (and he did not say he didn't) it was his business to employ some competent person to explain it, for a public company could not be expected to employ an interpreter of Goozrathee for persons whose linguistic attainments were not sufficient to enable them to understand their papers. There were hundreds, or thousands, who could have told Narronbhai what it meant, and any man of business who understood business terms would have told him that it meant the shares had been forfeited. Therefore upon that day he was told they were forfeited; but from that time till the filing of the affidavit he took no step to dispute the forfeiture or to say he had not received notice of the forfeiture, or that the letters that were referred to by Mr. Ranken did not reach him. The shares had however greatly advanced in value—it appeared from the affidavit of Mr. Ranken that in the course of the three years since this last intimation to Narronbhai from the company they had increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,900, a remarkable price—and Narronbhai now thought he would try to have them again, and so he made this application after a lapse of three years or thereabouts. That was a very great delay on his part and for that he did not give any excuse whatever—not a shred. Now this application was for a mandamus, and there was nothing better known than that it was discretionary with the Court to grant a mandamus or not, and that the Court could exercise that discretion and refuse a mandamus when there had been great delay in applying for it, for which delay the applicant was unable to offer sufficient excuse. In the present case no excuse, sufficient or insufficient, had been offered, and in the meantime the shareholders of the company had greatly changed. Mr. Ranken stated:—"I have hereunto annexed a memo., marked with the letter I, showing the fluctuations in the market price of the shares of the said company from the 5th day of September 1866 up to the 31st day of March 1869, as I verily believe the shares of the company changed hands and were bought and sold *bona fide* at or about the times and at the prices mentioned in the said memo. I say that on the 10th day of June 1867 a distribution of Rs. 400 per share was declared and paid to all the registered shareholders of the said company. That on the 14th day of April 1868 a like distribution of Rs. 350 per share was declared and paid by the said company, and on the same date last aforesaid a dividend of Rs. 250 per share was likewise declared and paid on all the existing shares of the company." Still not a single application was made between the 17th October 1866 and the time of the application for the rule *nisi* in June 1869 by the applicant in the present case for any one of these payments. Now he had sworn positively that he did not receive the letter stating that if the calls were not paid on a given day his shares would be liable to transfer, but he said nothing of the kind when he made his application to the company in October 1866, and when the company had sent him that letter of 17th October which, if he had not previously known of, must have informed him. He admitted that he got that letter, and it must have informed him the shares were forfeited, but he did not come forward to say that the forfeiture took place without due notice to him, that the requirements of the Act XIX. of 1857 had not been fulfilled; and if he had been capable of making such a case, his Lordship had not the least doubt he would then have done so. If he had done so, there would have been little difficulty on the part of the company in producing the persons who took the letters to his place of residence, which, though it was specified only under the simple word "Bombay" in the register, his Lordship had no doubt did reach him; but he came forward after the lapse of three years, when the shares had increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,900 in market value, and when the probability was that not a single servant, peon or sepoy who was in the employment of the company at the time of the service was forthcoming, or, even if any was, he could not be recognized nor be expected to have taken notice of this particular man—when the company was at great disadvantages he came forward for the first time to say that he did not receive the notice of forfeiture and did not pay the call. His Lordship felt bound to say he totally disbelieved the applicant's story, and not only on that ground but on the ground of the extraordinary delay for which he had given no excuse whatever, he must refuse the mandamus and discharge the rule *nisi* with costs. His Lordship added that he had not thought it necessary to refer to some of the minor details which had been commented on a good deal and were referred to in Mr. Ranken's affidavit, because what he went on was the conduct of the party himself, and that conduct led him to disbelieve what the applicant said and to accept as sufficient statements as to the service that he might otherwise have thought rather vague. It was manifest he knew in October he was in arrears of calls and bound to pay interest, and he had shown no reason why he did not know of the forfeiture. His Lordship remarked to Mr. Serjeant Atkinson that it was rather peculiar this asking for a mandamus here, because a mandamus was not the remedy contemplated by Act XIX. of 1857 or by the more recent Act X. of 1866, section 34.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson remarked that he had always been of that opinion, but the motion was made before he came to Bombay.

His Lordship remarked that the party, even if he had had a better case on the merits, prejudiced his application by bringing it in the form of an application for a mandamus. But his Lordship did not decide the matter on that alone, he decided it on the merits; he disbelieved the statement that the applicant had not got notice of the call.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.

PETITIONS REGARDING THE LIQUIDATION.

THREE petitions in reference to the winding up of the East India Bank came on for hearing before the Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp in the High Court on Saturday. These are brought by Messrs. Byramjee Pestonjee Capria, Amiroodeen Abdool Latiff, and Purshotum Doolub against Messrs Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, the liquidators of the East India Bank, to have them removed, to have a sale of the assets to Mr. Nensee Dewjee, and to obtain an order that the company shall be wound up under the supervision of the Court.

The Advocate General and Mr. Latham appeared for the petitioners, Amiroodeen Abdool Lateef and Byramjee Pestonjee Capria; Mr. Green for the petitioner, Purshotum Doolub; Mr. Anstey for the liquidators; and Messrs Starling and Macpherson for the purchaser, Nensee Dewjee.

On the matter being called on Saturday morning,

Mr. Anstey said he appeared for the impeached liquidators, and had to submit that the proceedings were not regular, and that such a matter ought to be brought by summons. This was a petition that a company whose liquidation was now nearly completed might be now wound up by the Court, and the reasons upon which the petition was supposed to be based all resolved themselves into the one ground—that the liquidators had been guilty of misconduct. It was a most expensive and improper proceeding, because the authorities were so perfectly clear and settled that everybody who knew anything about liquidations, knew that the course was to apply for a summons in Chambers and ask for the removal of the liquidators on the grounds stated. That was the universal practice in England. Of course in Bombay they knew a deal more about everything in the world and out of the world than people did in England, but that was the practice, and it required very little study of the elementary books to see that the Court had always set its face against these proceedings. This was one of a series of petitions of a most vexatious kind, the one echoing the other, and not one having a case that was not made by the first—that of misconduct. Now, if it were necessary to refer to authorities on a matter where the principle and practice were plain enough, he would refer to a case in the *Weekly Reporter*—

The Judge—Where is the orthodox authority?

Mr. Anstey—I don't know the orthodox or the heterodox; only I know there is a deal of superstition as to some of the reports.

The Judge—But putting that aside, as everybody does not happen to be possessed of the *Weekly Reporter*, it is convenient for the Court, with all respect to you, if this is reported in other than the *Weekly Reporter* to state where it can be found.

Mr. Anstey—It is not reported elsewhere except in the *Law Times*, which I believe is exceedingly more vulgar.

The Judge—Well, I am not disposed to pass a condemnation on either of these publications, and certainly I should not think of passing one on such a publication with which a distinguished Advocate of this Court was so long connected, as the *Law Times*; I don't think he is now present.

Mr. Anstey then referred to authorities in support of his objection, and submitted that if this application had been made in England in the year 1866—and now they were in 1870—it would have been dismissed with costs.

Mr. Starling was then heard for Mr. Nensee Dewjee in objection to his client being called upon to answer the matters alleged in the petition in such an informal manner. He had, he said, been cited on the suggestion of the Court in a former petition; and he now objected to being made a party in this application, as the relief, so far as it asked to set aside the sale, was the subject-matter of a suit and not of a petition. He cited the case of the Bank of Gibraltar and Malta, 1 Law Reports, Chancery Appeals; The Imperial Bank of China *ib.*; Leifchild's case, 1 Law Reports, Equity cases, and Foss *vs.* Harbottle, 2 Hare's Reports.

Mr. Latham was then heard on behalf of the petitioners, Mr. Amirodeen Abdool Lateef and Byramjee Pestonjee Capria, in reply to the objections.

Mr. Green was then to address the Court on behalf of the petitioner, Purshotum Doolub, but Mr. Anstey objected on the ground that this petition was not before the Court. His Lordship, however, overruled the objection, and Mr. Green replied on his petition.

Mr. Anstey then proceeded to reply on behalf of the liquidators, but said, in commencing, that he would confine his remarks to Mr. Latham's argument, for he was not instructed as to the petition in support of which Mr. Green appeared. He had just got the brief for that petition, and could only say Mr. Green's appearance came on him, and on the gentleman who was instructing him, with surprise.

The Judge remarked that he must say Mr. Anstey's statement came with very great surprise on him.

Mr. Anstey said he would justify his statement only by the communication he was about to make when his Lordship interposed that observation. The whole of the correspondence between the gentlemen who instructed him, Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, and the firm of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, the solicitors for the second petitioner, had hitherto proceeded upon the assumption that the facts, according to which he was instructed, were the facts of the case, and as to which he was very much surprised to find that any person was of a different impression, and much more that that impression was sanctioned by anything on the note-book of the Court. Mr. Hurrell was applied to by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile for a copy of the affidavit sworn in answer to the petition in question, and he wrote in reply, "I shall not furnish you with a copy of the affidavit; you must pay for it." Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile acquiesced in that view——

Mr. Green—I would ask my learned friend to read the order.

The Judge—Don't interrupt Mr. Anstey.

Mr. Anstey—My learned friend's zeal is well known; he need not give this new proof of it. Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile acquiescing in that view paid for a copy and so obtained it, and the correspondence has hitherto proceeded on the assumption that only one petition was pending in Court. The third petition is not here, and if we had thought any but the first was to be heard, it would have been part of our duty to ask the costs.

The Judge—What is meant by that statement—that there is only one petition pending in Court—that the two others were, pending, or dismissed?

Mr. Anstey replied that it was understood the others were biding the decision of the first.

The Judge—The fourth only was the petition dismissed.

Mr. Anstey said he could only state that the instructions he had received, and which were in writing, fully authorized him in representing to the Court, as he had represented, that he was not aware of any right Mr. Green had to be heard. He had never read the petition, and the only part he had heard seemed to be a florid embellishment of the one as to which he was instructed; and therefore the up-shot of the case was,—whether through his client's mistake, or through surprise, a mistake on the part of the opposite side, or a common mistake, he cared not and he knew not—the liquidator, for whom he and his learned friend appeared were without counsel or assistance with respect to the second petition heard that day. He had no notion of what was in it, save what he had gleaned from the sentence read in his hearing by his learned friend Mr. Green, and therefore was not concerned in any order his Lordship might make upon the particular petition supported by Mr. Green, and which he gathered from his Lordship was regularly before him.

The Judge—Mr. Green's client got express liberty from me, and that must be in the memory of your solicitor who appeared before me at the hearing; Mr. Green's petition is now pending, as your solicitor must well know, because it was on his client's petition that the order was made, which is now in force, and on which order, if it was disobeyed, I should have attached your clients.

Mr. Anstey—My clients do not intend to disobey it, my Lord.

The Judge—No; but when you are told the petition is not pending, it appears to me an extraordinary mistake. You will find the case on to-day's board, and if your solicitor did not chose to instruct you, it was his fault; there it was, and if he did not choose to see it, it was his blame.

Mr. Anstey—I can see nothing inconsistent with the statement I was instructed to make—that the three were consolidated. Mr. McCulloch, who has just come in, is similarly deceived, if I am deceived, and his notes——

Mr. McCulloch—I have no notes; they are Mr. Hurrell's notes.

Mr. Anstey—At all events we were under a common impression. I say that in justice to Mr. Hurrell.

The Judge—Well, Mr. Anstey, you have a remedy; that is very plain. If you are not instructed now, either through a mistake,—which it would appear there is (for I don't for a moment suppose Mr. Hurrell capable of telling anything here or to you which he does not thoroughly believe)—if there has been a misunderstanding as to what took place in Chambers, I shall grant an adjournment in order that you may be instructed and may meet any allegation you were not prepared to meet when you came into Court to-day. That is the simple remedy if there is a mistake; there is no reason why parties should be excited with each other; but as to what took place in Chambers I have the clearest recollection at this moment.

Mr. Anstey—I purpose to go on dealing with Mr. Latham whom I understand; as to what appears in the other I do not understand, not having read the petition.

The Judge—Well, then, as to Mr. Latham's argument.

Mr. Anstey then replied to Mr. Latham's argument, and then referred to Mr. Green's. Unless his ears had hugely deceived him, Mr. Green had read a paragraph by his client stating that the liquidators had bought shares at a high price and "thereby"—God Almighty knew how the "thereby" was introduced, but there it was—"thereby" increased the number of their votes. But his learned friend did not see that argument cut both ways, for surely men with the strongest interests in the welfare of the company and the strongest wish to discharge their duty to it, could not do better than purchase shares when at a high price—and was that to be interpreted as corruption? He could not understand why these petitions were brought now; they asked the Court to interfere only now when the shareholders had but to stretch out their hands and receive the benefits. It might be that they had dreams of halcyon days and golden prospects, or perhaps they had no hope so sanguine as that, but simply wished the Court to grant them security against unknown dangers; but they gave no reason, and he did not know that his Lordship would interfere after what he had said. The learned counsel concluded by submitting that these proceedings were ill-advised and irregular; that the remedy was by summons in Chambers for the removal of the liquidators who were obnoxious; that his Lordship had no power to entertain this application, because it came from contributories, not creditors—because it disclosed no ground except alleged misconduct of the liquidators—and because the special case which alone gave the Court jurisdiction to set aside the voluntary winding-up under the supervision of the Court had not arisen; and, lastly, that it could not be entertained in its present form even as a petition, for his Lordship could impose no condition upon the purchaser, and therefore, since he who asked for equity must do equity, his Lordship could not grant to the company any relief as against the purchaser, nor could his Lordship—his learned would doubtless add, though he had himself no right to suggest it—grant relief to the purchaser against the company, the vendors in the present case. He submitted that the petitions were ill-advised, and should not have been undertaken, and that they should be refused with costs.

The matter was then adjourned till Tuesday.

Yesterday morning, previous to the hearing of the short causes,

His Lordship remarked to Mr. Macpherson that, without expressing any opinion whatever on the legal points raised by him and Mr. Starling for the purchaser, and by Mr. Anstey for the liquidators, he wished to say that under no circumstances, assuming that he was with these gentlemen and with the liquidators on the points of law raised, should he think of giving either of them costs. The objections were purely technical, and they might be well founded or they might not. His Lordship had not looked into that, but he had formed a very clear opinion on the question of costs, that was, that the objections were so purely technical that neither of the counsel he had mentioned would get any costs; and it might possibly be well for them to consider whether it would be advantageous for them to insist on the objections. Perhaps Mr. Macpherson would communicate with Mr. Anstey, because his Lordship did not think it would be fair for either client not to give warning that that would be the result: and it would save time and money if the matter were gone into on the merits, both parties withdrawing the objections.

Mr. Macpherson said he would consult his learned friend.

Mr. Starling afterwards applied for leave to argue the question of costs.

That was granted, and the matter was then postponed.

THE BANK OF CHINA *VS.* THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

YESTERDAY, in the High Court, before the Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, a motion was made for an order calling on the agent for the liquidator of the Asiatic Bank to show cause why he should not pay certain dividends to the Bank of China.

The Advocate General (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop) said he appeared for Messrs. Scott and Macintosh, the chairman and secretary of the promoters of a company, entitled the Bank of China. On 20th November 1866, Messrs. Scott and Macintosh, as such chairman and secretary, obtained decree for Rs. 4,48,000 and costs, with further interest at 6 per cent., in a suit brought against the Asiatic Bank for money lodged with it by the Bank of China. The execution of the decree had been stayed as the defendants' company was in liquidation at the time of the decree, though notice of that had not been received in Bombay. The affidavit of Mr. Dewar, now the agent under a power of attorney for the surviving promoters of this undertaking, stated that this money for which decree went was money belonging to the promoters of the Bank of China, due to them by the defendants for money deposited at interest. The affidavit stated that by an order of the Court of Chancery, dated 3rd November 1866, the Asiatic Banking Corporation was ordered to be wound up, and that liquidators were appointed, who were now represented in Bombay by Mr. Steel. A decree was given in favour of the Bank of China against the Asiatic Bank, on 20th November 1866, for the amount admitted, Rs. 4,43,357, and also for Rs. 1,101 of costs. The amount claimed was Rs. 4,48,000 besides costs, and it seemed that a deduction of Rs. 5,000 had been made by the liquidators, and the balance was admitted. The affidavit of Mr. Dewar stated that the liquidator of the Asiatic Bank had already declared five dividends, amounting to 8s. 6d. per £, and these dividends had been paid in respect of all claims arising in Bombay. Mr. Scott had ceased to act as chairman, or in any way to represent the Bank of China in 1865, and died on 14th April 1868. A power of attorney was granted in 1869 to Mr. Dewar by Messrs. Willis, Cassels, Wallace and Hannay, the only surviving promoters in England of the Bank of China, appointing him to receive money from the Asiatic Bank and others; and another power of attorney was given by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, the only remaining promoter now in Bombay. Since obtaining that, Mr. Dewar had applied to Mr. Steel for the amount admitted to be due to the promoters of the Bank of China, but the latter had refused to hand the sum to him or other than the legal representative of Mr. Macintosh, whilst the said Mr. Macintosh had no right to recover the money and was not now in the employment of the promoters nor had any power whatever to act for them.

The Judge—Where is Mr. Macintosh now?

The Advocate General—In Scotland, I think.

The Judge—Is he aware of this application?

The Advocate General said he believed Mr. Macintosh was not aware of it. He was in 1869 living at a place in Ross-shire in Scotland, and the last Mr. Dewar heard of him was that he was in Paris, probably on a visit. When in Bombay he was the manager of the Financial Association of India and China. He had not been consulted as to this application. He had declined to give a power of attorney, but his interest had now ceased, and he had been plaintiff in the suit only in his capacity as acting secretary.

The Judge—That is the statement now, but he may have something to say to the contrary.

The Advocate General—I ask for a rule *nisi* calling on the liquidator of the Asiatic to show cause why he should not pay the amount admitted to be due to the Bank of China.

The Judge said he had no objection to giving a rule *nisi*, but a copy must be served on Mr. Macintosh, and he must be called on to show cause why the money should not be paid. A copy of the affidavit had better be sent to England with the rule, so as to be served on Mr. Macintosh, and it would be returnable on the 27th June.

INDIAN ITEMS.

ON the application of the Government advocate, Mr. Henry Chichele Plowden, B.A., barrister-at-law, and officiating Government advocate, Punjab, has been enrolled an advocate of the High Court, N. W. P.

MUCH interest but no anxiety is felt as to the next commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Brigadier-General Hughes, C.B., about to be promoted to Major-General. It is felt that the choice lies between Colonel C. P. Keyes, C.B., and Colonel T. F. Wilson, C.B.; and between these illustrious soldiers it cannot fall wrong.—*Pioneer*.

ANOTHER INGENIOUS ECONOMIC DODGE.—Doctor Brake, officiating Inspector General of Prisons, Central Provinces, has hit upon an expedient by which he proposes to dispense with professional sweepers in jails. He says that if a prisoner of any caste be bribed with a little tobacco, he will readily undertake the duties of a mehtur! What are we coming to? Are we all going "retrenchment" mad?—*Central India Times*, April 2.

TIGER SHOOTING.

A SPORTING friend furnishes the following account of a very exciting encounter with a tiger, which took place yesterday (April 1st) near the Marble Rocks' bungalow:—

"We got the tiger, a very fine one, about a mile from the Marble Rocks' bungalow. It died thoroughly game, having been struck with fourteen bullets. It charged home twice, and tried to come on a third and fourth time. At the second charge the elephant tried to kneel on the brute, but missed its footing and fell over on its side. The tiger was next seen lying on one side of the elephant and the sahib—his shikaree and mahout, on the other. Then followed skedaddling of elephant sahib—shikaree and mahout, while the tiger was being dosed from another howdah. No one hurt worth speaking of."—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*.

SECUNDERABAD MONSOON MEETING 1870.

STEWARDS.—Major Barclay, Major Barton, Major Henchy, Major Arbuthnot, Lieut.-Colonel Hope, Captain Walsh.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH.

FIRST RACE—THE BOWENPILLY DERBY—Rs. 300 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1¼ mile.

Entrance on the 1st May ... ... Rs. 25
1st June ... ... „ 50
1st August ... ... „ 100

SECOND RACE—THE TRIAL STAKES—Rs. 300 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For English, Colonial and C. B. Weight for age. 1½ mile.

Entrance on the 1st May ... ... Rs. 25
1st June ... ... „ 50
1st August ... ... „ 100

THIRD RACE—THE GALLOWAY PURSE—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 25 for each horse declared to start. For all galloways. Weight for age. 1¼ mile.

Entrance on the 1st May .. ... Rs. 20
1st June ... ... „ 40
1st August ... ... „ 80

FOURTH RACE—THE CORINTHIAN STAKES—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Weight for Arabs 9 stone. Previous winners of two seasons 5 lbs., of three or more 10 lbs. extra. ¾ mile. Any horse running can be claimed for Rs. 500.

FIFTH RACE—THE HURRY SCURRY—Rs. 50 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 5 each, for all casters *bona fide* the property of an officer, or non-commissioned officer, or private of the force. ½ mile heats without dismounting. Catch weights over 10 stone.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.

FIRST RACE—THE WHIM—Rs. 250 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 25 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs. Weight for age and inches. Winners of one, two or three advertised races of the meeting 3 lbs., 7 lbs. or 12 lbs. extra, and previous winners of two seasons 5 lbs., of three or more 10 lbs. in addition. 1¾ mile.

Entrance on the 1st May ... ... Rs. 25
1st June ... ... „ 50
1st August ... ... „ 100

SECOND RACE—SALAR JUNG'S CUP—Presented by the Nawab Shoja-ood-Dowlah Mookhtar-ool-Moolk Salar Jung Bahadoor, K.C.S.I. ( ) added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all horses—Arabs to carry 9 stone. Previous winners of two seasons 5 lbs., of three or more seasons 10 lbs. extra. 2 miles.

Entrance on the 1st May ... ... Rs. 25
1st June ... ... „ 50
1st August ... ... „ 100

Three horses from different stables to start or no race.

THIRD RACE—THE GALLOWAY SWEEPSTAKES—Rs. 250 from the fund, added to a sweep-takes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all galloways. Weight for inches. Winner of Galloway Purse 4 lbs. extra. Previous winners of two seasons 5 lbs., of three or more 10 lbs. extra. 1½ mile.

Entrance on the 1st May ... ... Rs. 25
1st June ... ... „ 50
1st August ... ... „ 100

FOURTH RACE—THE GARRISON STAKES—Rs. 250 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all horses the *bona fide* property of officers of Secunderabad Garrison, Hyderabad Contingent, and Nizam's troops. To be ridden by the same. Weight for Arabs 10 stone. Winners of two previous seasons 5 lbs., of three or more 10 lbs. extra. 1½ mile.

Entrance on the 1st May ... ... Rs. 20.
1st July ... ... „ 70.

FIFTH RACE—PONEY PLATE—Rs. 50 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 5 for all ponies the property of officers non-commissioned officers and privates of the force. Distance ½ mile. Catch weights.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH.

FIRST RACE—THE WINNING HANDICAP—Forced for all winners, optional for losers to be handicapped by the stewards (winners of Hurry Scurry and Pony Plate excepted) at an entrance of Rs. 25 for each race won and horse entered. Distance 1½ mile.

SECOND RACE—THE CONSOLATION STAKES—Rs. 200 from the fund. A handicap for all horses that have started during the meeting and have not won any race. Entrance Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 in addition for acceptors. 1½ mile.

THIRD RACE—THE LADIES' PLATE—For all horses that have been regularly ridden by ladies for three months before the race. A prize for the first, and provided four start a prize for the second horse. Catch weights Arabs over 10 stone, other classes over 11 stone. ½ mile G. R.

FOURTH RACE—THE FLYING STAKES—Rs. 100 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 15 for each horse declared to start. Catch weights Arabs over 10 stone, other classes over 1½ stone. ½ mile heats without dismounting. Any horse running can be claimed for Rs. 500.

FIFTH RACE—THE SWAMY—For grasscutters' tattoos. To be ridden by horsekeepers or grasscutters barebacked. ½ mile heats. Catch weights. 1st pony Rs. 12, 2nd pony Rs 5, 3rd pony Rs. 3.

RULES.

1—W. I. T. C. Rules of March 1870, local rules excepted. Decision of the stewards to be final.

2—Hallie Sicca Currency.

3—The races each day are open to all riders except where otherwise specified. English professional jockeys to carry 7 lbs. extra.

4—Owners of horses entered for any of the first three races each day to subscribe Rs. 30. If an owner enters more than three horses for those races, Rs. 50, all others Rs. 20.

5—The winners of lotteries to pay 5 per cent to the fund.

6—Should sufficient public money not be subscribed, proportional deductions will be made.

7—Unless otherwise specified, all races close at 12 noon the day before the race. Declarations of starting giving colours of riders to be made at the same hour.

8—In case of bad weather, the stewards have power to postpone the races.

9—In other than maiden races, or those otherwise specified, maidens allowed 7 lbs.

10—In all cases for which a selling price is fixed (except the Auction Stake, any horse running can be claimed, with or without his engagements, for the price at which he is entered to be sold, by owners of horses that have run during the meeting, such claim must be lodged in writing with the secretary before 10 P.M. on the last day of the races. Should there be more than one claimant, the horse to be put up to auction, when and where the stewards may appoint, and any surplus over the upset price to go to the fund. Claimants must deposit the horse's price (as entered) with the secretary before 12 noon on the day succeeding that on which they made the claim, and the purchase money of any horse bought at auction to be paid to the secretary before 12 noon on the succeeding day.

11—Subscribers of less than Rs. 15 will not be admitted to the stand or enclosures, or allowed to take part in the lotteries.

12—English horses to carry the same weights as Australians.

13—No horse to W. O. for more than one race during the meeting.

A. H. HOPE, Honorary Secretary.
Secunderabad, 28th February 1870.

HINDOO MAXIMS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE KURAL OF TIRUKULLER.

BLESSED the man who never lacks
Assafœtida, ghee, and jacks.

Cursed the man, whatever his worth,
Who is poor in purse and low in birth.]

The unity of the Tamulian nation
Is cemented by caste and litigation.

What "master pleases" be careful to do,
And be cheating him while he's beating you.

In woman ignorance is bliss;
They decidedly know too much as it is!

There are many devils, and dangerous too;
Conciliate them, or they'll annihilate you.

'Tis good to eat: but keep your pice,
And, if you can manage it, steal the rice.

When you hear the cry "Murder" run away:
The Police will take *you* up, if you stay.

If you beat a man, swear he beat you:
And to his one witness bring up two.

If you wish to make your enemy rue it,
Kill your mother, then swear you saw him do it.

That man is a fool, whoever he be,
Who would not do *anything* for a rupee.

—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE CATASTROPHE.

(In humble imitation of Mr. Tennyson's Poem,—"Break, break, break, on thy cold gray stones, O Sea.")

SHAKE, shake, shake,
In thy shoes, O unfortunate Boy,
For you have somehow managed to break
Your Mistress's best teapoy.

O well for Jacob the Cook
Who keeps to his kitchen all day,
O well for the horse-keeper's wife
As she sleeps with her head in the hay.

And the laden bandies jog on,
With the bullocks sweating in pairs,
But who will mend the teapoy again,
Or pay for the needful repairs?

Quake, quake, quake,
O Boy, thy bowls shall be vain,
For each tender part of thy body shall smart
To-night, from thy master's cane?

—*Madras Athenæum.*

GOSSIP declares that the appearance of the Prince of Wales in the box has led to a complete reconciliation between His Royal Highness and the Queen, the harmony of their relationship having been somewhat disturbed by the various rumours concerning this Mordaunt difficulty previously current. Her Majesty wrote a note the day after his evidence was given, and the Prince and Princess thereupon called, and the former received congratulations on having cleared himself in the eyes of the public of the stigma previously resting on his name; and it must be confessed that the harmless character of the letters written by the Prince have materially strengthened his story, and corroborated his declaration of innocence with the public out of doors.—*London Letter.*

REPORT ON THE DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

1. THE Commission appointed by Government in reference to the Drainage and Water Supply of Bombay have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The duty of the Commission was twofold:

(1.) To "ascertain if the details of Captain Tulloch's drainage scheme had been correctly worked out, and whether it possessed any engineering or sanitary defects, either as regards the principle adopted, or in the mode of applying that principle; also, whether, from the data before the Commission, they considered that the project could be executed at the cost at which it had been estimated—*i.e.*, whether Captain Tulloch's calculation fairly represented the outlay that would be involved in giving effect to his project."

(2.) To "consider Mr. Russel Aitken's schemes for increasing the water supply, and to report on their relative general advantages, and to examine and discuss the details of that which they might consider most suitable, should they be of opinion that either of them was calculated to effect satisfactorily the object in view."

3. In reference to the first point of enquiry, the object of Government in issuing the Commission was expressed to be, "not only to secure that the best scheme for the drainage of the city should be adopted, but to satisfy themselves that the financial conditions of the proposal were such as would justify them in recommending that the assistance of Government should be given in order to facilitate the raising of capital required for its execution;" and in connection with this enquiry, the Commission were authorized to "receive any evidence referring to the general principles of other schemes, if the Commission considered that such evidence bore on the question sumitted to them."

4. Of the six gentlemen originally appointed on the Commission, two—Messrs. Ormiston and Le Messurier—were unable to serve; and the enquiry has, with the sanction of Government, been conducted by the remaining four members of the Commission.

WATER SUPPLY.

5. The first point to which the Commission directed their attention was the question of an increased water supply to Bombay. Under this head they had to consider four schemes submitted by Mr. Russel Aitken, lately the Executive Engineer to the Municipality. These schemes may be thus shortly summarized:—

(1.) The Shewla Scheme, with a reservior of 4,000 acres, a dam 96 feet high, and a main of 4 ft. 6 in. diameter, and 56 miles long; to cost 140 lacs; and to yield from 25 to 30 gallons per day per head of the present population.

(2.) The Canery Scheme, with a reservoir of 500 acres, a dam 136 feet high, and a main 32 in. diameter, and 22 miles long; to cost 41½ lacs; and to yield from 10 to 12 gallons per day per head of the present population.

(3.) The Toolsee Scheme, for increasing the supply in the Vehar Lake; to cost 16½ lacs, and to yield 5 to 6 gallons per head per day.

(4.) The Poway Scheme, with a reservoir of 980 acres, and a main 36 in. diameter, and 13 miles long; to cost 35½ lacs; and to yield 10 or 12 gallons per head per day.

6. With regard to the Shewla scheme, the Commission consider that it is too gigantic a work to be undertaken by the Municipality. Its cost would appear, if anything, to have been under-estimated by Mr. Aitken; for Mr. Ormiston puts it at two millions sterling, and Captain Tulloch at 180 lacs. The proposal to carry the water for a distance of fifty-six miles in an exposed steel main is also, in the opinion of the Commission, too novel an experiment to be tried on so large a scale in the first instance; and, without adopting Mr. Blaney's opinion, that the water would "come into Bombay in the afternoon in a state for boiling an egg, warming a child's conjee, or giving a rheumatic patient a hot bath," the Commission have no doubt that, should it be found necessary to bring water into Bombay from so great a distance, a masonry conduit would be in every respect preferable to a steel main.

7. The Canery and Poway schemes are both open to the objection that they are mere patches upon Vehar, and incapable of extension from time to time to meet the growing requirements of the city. The enormous height of the impounding dam at Canery, and the quantity of valuable land that would be submerged at Poway, are additional reasons against the adoption of either of these projects; and the Commission are of opinion that neither of them is calculated to effect satisfactorily the object in view.

8. Reserving for the present the consideration of the Toolsee scheme, the Commission venture to express their conviction that no scheme involving any considerable outlay should be adopted by the Municipality or sanctioned by Government, unless it combines the least possible engineering risk in the method of its construction, with a capability of inexpensive extension from time to time to meet the growing wants of the population. By the last census the inhabitants of the town and island of Bombay numbered 816,562; and it is reasonable to suppose that, in the course of the next twenty or thirty years, this number will be considerably augmented. In the construction of new and costly water works, the future as well as the present wants of the city should be borne in mind.

9. The Commission were therefore at some pains to enquire what quantity of water is needed for the daily consumption of the people. At present, says Mr. Blaney, "the largest proportion of this population limit themselves to a daily supply of two gallons per head," for all purposes. This, as he justly observes, is "vastly insufficient;" and he would allow fifteen gallons per head per day for the ordinary uses of the people. Mr. V. N. Mundlik considers ten or twelve gallons daily quite sufficient. Mr. Cursetjee Framjee says that Parsees cannot manage with less than 14 gallons per head per day; and Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee is of the same opinion. The Commission, therefore, consider that a *minimum* of fifteen gallons* per day per head of the population should be provided for domestic consumption, irrespective of what may be required for watering roads, extinguishing fires, flushing drains, and other public purposes.

10. This being conceded, it becomes important to enquire what are the sources and amount of the present water supply of Bombay.

11. The present water supply of Bombay is derived from three sources: 1. The Vehar Lake; 2. Public Wells and Tanks; 3. Private Wells and Tanks. As will be presently shown, however, only the first of these sources can be relied on to yield water fit for human consumption.

12. From the Vehar Lake about 8,500,000 gallons are daily delivered for the consumption of the city. Taking the population to be about 800,000, this quantity is equal to something more than 10 gallons per head per day. It is thus distributed:—

To the Public (*gratis*):		
42 Dipping Wells	312,000	gallons.
31 Drinking Fountains } 19 Stand Pipes }	300,000	„
Watering the Roads	250,000	„
Hospitals, Schools, &c.	18,275	„
	880,275	„
Sold by Meter:		
To Government	355,000	gallons.
Factories and Railways	328,890	„
Irrigation	42,250	„
Shipping	17,330	„
Private Meters	530,000	„
	1,273,470	„
Balance otherwise available and expended in private service	6,346,255	„

The quality of the water thus supplied is very good, as is shown by the following analyses, made by Dr. Lyon, the secretary to the Commission:—

	Total solid matter.	Loss on ignition.	Chlorine.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Total Earthy Salts as Carbonate of Lime.	Sulphuric Acid.	Total Oxygen required by the water at 140° F. in presence of acid.	Ammonia. Of Nitrates and Nitrites.	Ammonia. In distillate from Carbonate of Soda.	Ammonia. In distillate from Permanganate of Potash.
Vehar Water from supply pipe, October 1st, 1868	5·88	·49	·99	1·30	·83	4·37	...	·0205	...	...	...
Do. April 1st, 1869	6·72	·91	·87	1·72	·73	4·90	...	·0262	Trace.	·0042	·0092
Do. June 1st, 1869	7·00	·84	·77	1·64	·86	5·07	Trace.	·0227	·1260	·0177	·0134
Do. July 1st, 1869	5·60	·84	1·04	1·56	·62	4·35	do.	·0307	·0042	·0077	·0127
Dipping Well, No. 7, Camateepoora Bazaar Street, Sept. 1868	9·17	·98	1·04	1·02	·51	3·09	do.	·0234	Nitric Acid (Approximate.) ·21		
Do. 2nd Coombharwada Street, do.	5·95	·77	1·22	·79	·46	2·56	do.	·0428	·19		
Do. No. 10, Dongree Bazaar Street, do.	7·51	1·89	1·17	1·18	·36	3·55	do.	·0234	·15		

13. The number of wells and tanks not supplied with Vehar water is 4,802. Some of these are public, but the great majority are connected with private houses. The public tanks are described by Dr. Lumsdaine as "nothing more than huge cesspools, in which persons and clothes, wash and are washed, in a water that is never changed." The private wells are little better. Speaking of those in the Fort, Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee says: "Generally the distance between the sewer of the house and the well is very little;" and "in some cases the distance between the privy and the well is as little as six or seven feet." Those in the native town are equally badly placed; and there can be no doubt that into all these wells there is a large percolation of impure matter. Moreover, since the introduction of Vehar water, these wells have never been cleaned. The quality of the water which they contain is shown by the following analyses, also made by Dr. Lyon:—

	Total solid matter dried at about 230° F.	Chlorine.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Total earthy salts calculated as carbonate of lime.	Sulphuric acid.	Total oxygen required by the water at 140° F in presence of acid.	Ammonia. Of Nitrates and Nitrites.	Ammonia. In distillate from Carbonate of Soda	Ammonia. In distillate from Permanganate of Potash.
Well, Jail Road, north side, No. 12 ...Grs. per gal.	33·60	6·56	7·15	1·80	17·26	·53	·0350	·5250	·0021	·0105
Do. do. south side, No. 30 ... do.	43·26	9·24	7·29	1·38	16·46	1·59	·0310	·5250	·0173	·0050
Do. Don Tar, 2nd Street, Mosque ... do.	38·99	8·85	5·88	2·40	16·50	1·88	·0918	·5200	·0073	·0196
Tank opposite Church N. S. de Salvocio, Mahi ... do.	18·62	3·18	1·12	1·06	4·65	1·57	·0791	·0840	·0211	·0104
Well in Alliance Mill Compound ... do.	56·42	15·53	14·90	2·94	33·95	4·33	·0350	·0146	·0014	·0007
Do. Gaumdavie Road, House No. 7 ... do.	54·84	10·44	9·66	5·21	30·27	7·13	·0280			
Do. do. No. 2 B. ... do.	56·61	10·93	10·06	5·43	31·54	6·89	·0420	·0790	·0042	·0010
Do. Tara Naigueen's Oart, Breach Candy ... do.	85·12	16·70	8·89	10·88	43·07	8·74	·0230	·3500	·0055	·0105
Do. Coolywaddy, Funnuswaddy ... do.	101·43	25·99	19·88	6·22	50·96	6·53	·0210	1·4000	·0080	·0096
Do. at Gowalla Tank ... do.	15·68	2·76	3·93	·47	8·19	·34	·0245	·0735	·0105	·0070
Do. No. 1, Nacodas Oart, Chowpattee Road, Girgaum ... do.	97·44	21·77	7·98	14·33	50·11	8·26	·0525	·0420	·0022	·0140
Do. No. 2 do. do. do. ... do.	64·82	15·82	6·74	11·78	41·49	4·51	·0840	·0800	·0010	·0140
Do. Juggernaut Jewanjee Mistree's Oart, Funnuswaddy ... do.	90·48	17·02	13·17	6·36	39·42	5·48	·0210	·0210	·0084	·0077

14. It seems clear from the above statements that the only really wholesome water in Bombay is that supplied from the Vehar Lake.* Not only would it be impossible to rely on the tanks and wells for an alternative supply in the event of any serious accident to the works at Vehar, but in their present condition those tanks and wells are fruitful sources of disease and death. Upon this point the Commission desire respectfully to draw the attention of Government to the evidence of Dr. Lumsdaine, from which it appears that under the Municipal Act, as it now stands, the Health Officer has practically no power to abate these nuisances.

15. Under these circumstances, having been obliged to discard the three larger projects suggested by Mr. Aitken, the Commission directed their attention to three points:—

(1.) Whether the existing works at Vehar are in a safe condition.

(2.) Whether the supply from Vehar can be increased without danger.

(3.) Whether the Vehar water is so distributed as to make it most generally useful.

16. There is no doubt that so long as Bombay has to depend on one reservoir for its water supply, it runs a great risk "on account of the general insecurity which attaches to all works of the kind." But, apart from this, there seems no special reason to distrust the stability of the works at Vehar. Mr. Ormiston says that "the dams are in a better state than they have been in for many years," and that "the repairs which Mr. Aitken made two seasons ago at the Vehar dams have been so efficient, that, so far as my judgment goes, the Bench need not expend the two lacs which are put down for extra repairs." He, however, considers it a source of danger that the outlet pipe at Vehar passes through the embankment; and that it might be closed altogether, and a fresh one put in at a higher level, with great advantage. Captain Hancock says that "it is desirable that the dams should be very carefully overhauled, and perhaps repaired," but that "there is nothing to prevent the necessary repairs being carried out to make the dams sufficiently strong to be depended on." And Mr. Russel Aitken, though saying that "the same feeling is entertained by every one connected with the works—namely, that they are not in a satisfactory state"—reports that, with an expenditure of two lacs, the dams and waste weir can be made reasonably safe.

17. The Commission are therefore of opinion that there is no reason to expect any immediate accident to the Vehar works, and that with a moderate expenditure, the dams may be made as secure as it is possible to make works of such a nature. They accordingly recommend that these repairs should be taken in hand without delay. As a further precaution, they would advise that the present outlet pipe through the dam should be closed, and a new one put in through the solid at a higher level.

18. The supply from Vehar being equivalent only to about 10 gallons daily per head of the population—the pressure being insufficient for continuous service—and, as a consequence, the mains being frequently empty on occasions of fire,—the Commission considered it most important to ascertain whether the quantity of water in the lake could be supplemented from neighbouring sources, without danger to the existing works. This, in the opinion of the Commission, can be accomplished by Mr. Aitken's Toolsee scheme. He proposes "the construction of a dam in the river Tassoo, just below the village of Toolsee, whereby the water of the upper portion of that river will be diverted into the Vehar lake, which would thus have its gathering ground increased by 1,600 acres, so that the present supply from Vehar might be increased by 5 or 6 gallons per head daily." Mr. Aitken is of opinion that, if the dams at Vehar are strengthened as recommended by the Commission, the Toolsee water can be brought into the lake without any danger: and in this opinion Mr. Ormiston and Captain Hancock concur. This increase would bring the water supply of Bombay up to from 15 to 16 gallons per day per head of the population, and could be effected at moderate expense: Mr. Aitken estimates the work at 16½ lakhs, including the cost of a second main from Vehar to Bombay.

19. The Commission recommend the adoption of this scheme, not only because, so long as the Vehar dams last, it will give an increase of 50 per cent. to the water supply at a small cost, but also because it appears, from Captain Hancock's evidence, "that the supply of water to the Vehar lake is not much more than sufficient to meet the present drain upon it in average years," and that, if a succession of years of low average rainfall were to occur, there would be a considerable risk of the lake becoming exhausted, if the consumption were not proportionally restricted.

20. The Commission next desire to call attention to the system of distribution of Vehar water in force in Bombay. Of the 25,664 houses in Bombay, only 7,419 are connected with the Vehar pipes; and it seems clear from Mr. Crawford's evidence that it is impossible to increase the number of house connections.† These 7,419 houses, containing on an average 30,000 families, consisting of about 220,000 persons, absorb upwards of six millions of gallons daily; or, in other words, considerably less than one-third of the population monopolizes three-fourths of the water supply. The Commission cannot consider this a satisfactory arrangement. There can be no doubt that so long as the water supplied for private service is not gauged by meter, there is much unnecessary waste; and, under present circumstances, all preventable waste is a positive fraud on the public. They therefore recommend that all water supplied to private houses should henceforward be paid for according to meter measurement; and that, with a view to render the water that will thus be economized, available for the general service of the public, small iron dipping wells, of the description suggested by Mr. Blaney, should be provided throughout the native town. The Commission are also of opinion that great advantage would follow from the setting apart of public bathing-places, under sec. 174 of the Muncipal Act.

21. The income derived from the Vehar Water Works during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

Income for	By Meter Rs.	a.	p.	By Rate. Rs.	a.	p.	Total. Rs.	a.	p.
1864	7,349	13	0	3,05,690	6	3	3,13,040	3	3
1865	37,956	4	0	2,67,924	0	11	3,05,880	4	11
1866	1,91,546	10	11	2,15,774	3	6	4,07,320	14	5*a*
1867	1,90,445	11	5	1,94,591	14	11	3,85,037	10	4*b*
1868	2,17,395	6	9	1,79,075	6	5	3,96,470	13	2*c*

a—Includes Rs. 21,000 0 0 on account of Government Water Rate.
b—Includes „ 21,000 0 0 „ „ „
c—Includes „ 1,14,680 6 4 „ „ „
Rs...1,56,680 6 4

The expenses of maintenance have been as under:—

—		Remarks.
1864 } 1865 }	Rs. 2,06,138..	This includes adjustments for [illegible] mer years.
1866 ..	„ 1,04,604..	
1867...	„ 1,71,471..	Includes about Rs. 46,000 [illegible] pairs of dam.
1868...	„ 78,600..	Approximate only; account [illegible] closed.

Note—The above figures include Engineer's establishment [illegible] contingencies for maintenance and for distribution, also l[illegible] er's wages, purchase and repair of stores and pipes, but n[illegible] of assessment and collection and of general superintendence.

The charges have been as follows:—

BEFORE 1ST JANUARY 1869.

By meter—Per 1,000 gallons, 8 as. *By assessm*[illegible] 7 per cent. on the assessed valuation of the house.

AFTER 1ST JANUARY 1866.

By meter—Per 1,000 gallons, R. 1. *By assess*[illegible]—5 per cent. on the 1st, 2½ per cent. on the 2nd, and 1¼ per cent. on the 3rd, and each succeeding Rs. 10[illegible] the assessed valuation.

The charge to Government has been two-thirds of the above rates.

As it is very probable that the alteration in the system of distribution recommended by the Commission may cause some diminution of the revenue, the Commission consider that a light general water rate should be levied by the Municipal Commissioner, (under section 85 of the Act), and made payable in like manner as the house rate. From this rate houses supplied with water by meter should be partially if not entirely exempt.

22. The Commission are not of opinion that any commensurate advantage would be obtained by watering the roads with sea water. The cost of constructing pumping engines and laying down pipes would, they think, be better spent in increasing the supply of fresh water to the town.

23. But while it is the opinion of the Commission that by greater economy of distribution, and the addition of the Toolsee water, much will be done to alleviate the evils of the present scanty water-supply of Bombay it is no less their conviction that no time should be lost in securing a full and permanently reliable supply of water to the town. Even with the addition of Toolsee, the supply from Vehar will be sufficient only for an intermittent service, a *minimum* supply for domestic uses, and an unreliable supply in case of fires. The recommendations of the Commission, therefore, so far as they have gone, point only to temporary measures of relief. A continuous service, at full pressure, is what is required for Bombay, and Bombay should be satisfied with nothing less. This, the Commission consider, will be most securely obtained by a low level reservoir, from which the water should be brought by a covered masonry conduit to Bombay;* and they recommend that surveys should be made without delay, with a view to carrying out this proposal. With such a reservoir, not only could the supply of water to Bombay be made to keep ahead of any possible increase of the population,† but all the water not required for Bombay might be made available for service of towns on the road,‡ for the supply of the railways, and for irrigation.§ In this point of view, the work might fairly be regarded as an imperial work, and not one of a merely local municipal character.

DRAINAGE.

24. In considering Captain Tulloch's scheme for the drainage of Bombay, the attention of the Commission was directed to two points: 1, Whether it possessed any engineering or sanitary defect, either as regards the principle adopted, or in the mode of applying that principle; and 2, Whether Captain Tulloch's calculation fairly represented the outlay that would be involved in giving effect to his project.

25. As a preliminary enquiry, under the first head, it became necessary for the Commission to consider what system of drainage is, on sanitary and engineering grounds, best adapted to the requirements of Bombay. The Commission, therefore, proceed briefly to state their views upon the general question, at the same time that they discuss Captain Tulloch's project.

26. Every complete system of town conservancy should provide for the removal of the following sources of impurity:—

(*a.*) Solid refuse, such as *débris* of food, vegetables, &c.
(*b.*) Rain-water.
(*c.*) Refuse water from kitchens, baths, &c.
(*d.*) Latrine matter, both solid and fluid.

27. The best system is that which provides for the continuous and complete removal and disposal of these sources of impurity, by means involving the least possible injury to the public health.

28. The problem to be solved, therefore, involves two branches: 1, How best to carry away these impurities to a safe distance from human dwellings; and 2, How to get rid of them in an innocuous and, if possible, a profitable manner.

29. With regard to the first class of impurities—solid refuse—little need be said. It is collected by hand labour, deposited in large bins which have been erected in convenient positions throughout the town, and thence removed in carts to a siding at Boree Bunder, from whence it is carried by rail to Coorla, a distance of nine miles from Bombay, where it is spread over a tract of swampy ground belonging to the Municipality. This is probably as satisfactory a method as could be devised for its disposal.

30. The next point is the disposal of rain-water, which in Bombay is a serious question during four months of the year. The Commission are of opinion that it should be removed, to as great an extent as the levels will permit, by gravitation, direct into either Back Bay or the Harbour; and that no rain and storm waters which it is possible to divert by either the construction of new underground channels, or by surface drains, should be allowed to pass down through the present drains on to the Flats near the Breach Vellard.

31. While, therefore, the Commission entirely agree with Captain Tulloch in desiring "to effect a complete separation of rain from sewage," they cannot concur with his proposal to carry off the rain water by the present underground drains to the present main drain, "by which it will be carried to Love Grove, where it will be pumped into the sea." This, in the opinion of the Commission, would be a costly and unsatisfactory process. Mr. Rawlinson says—"Any attempt to provide large sewers to receive tropical storm waters, and steam power to pump the same, must either be most extravagantly costly, or must fail;" and the calculations made by Mr. Ormiston as to the expense of pumping confirm this view.

32. As the leading feature of Captain Tulloch's project is to pump not only the storm water, but the sewage, of Bombay into the sea, the Commission consider that it is, in that respect, objectionable on engineering grounds.

33. With regard to the disposal of the two remaining classes of impurities—the refuse water and latrine matter—the first question which the Commission had to consider was, whether the night soil should be allowed to pass into the drains. This, in a climate and community like those of Bombay, is a question of the most serious importance to the public health, and, if decided in the affirmative, would involve a radical change in the habits of the bulk of the population. To carry out with any degree of safety in Bombay, a system of drainage similar to that of any English city, would necessitate the introduction of water-closets, and the Commission are of opinion that this could not be successfully accomplished. Dr. Lumsdaine says—"If there is to be water-carriage, there must be water-closets; and it will take some time, I think, to adapt the native houses for these. Admit that they would use them, and there is still the difficulty about repairing them. They would also require a continuous water-service, and no matter how much the payment was in arrears, you could never cut off the supply." But there is a graver objection, which is well stated by Mr. Blaney: "In the large sewers the disengagement of noxious gases would be very considerable. Direct connections of the sewers with native houses would necessitate traps and sinks; but I don't know that we could get a trap which would be beyond the reach of the tenants, and the gases would be coming into the houses with the thermometer in the month of May at from 90° to 95°, which would be a very serious matter, and I should expect a heavy death-rate. I cannot find words strong enough to express what I consider would be the danger of such a proceeding." Dr. Lumsdaine also says—"I am in favour of the present halalcore service being continued, because as yet I have not heard of any tested method by which you can get rid of the gases that would be engendered if the night soil were passed into the drains. Until this problem be solved, we had better keep to our old system, disgusting and rude though it be."

34. The Commission consequently consider Captain Tulloch's project objectionable on sanitary grounds, inasmuch as it proposes to carry off all the night soil by means of sewers.

35. The Commission are aware, from the evidence which has been laid before them, that, under present circumstances, a large proportion of night soil—Mr. Aitken says fifty per cent.—finds its way into the sewers; and there is no doubt that, from the habits of the people, this will always, to a certain extent, be the case. But as the halalcore system is perfected, the quantity will diminish year by year; and it is not unreasonable to hope that before long it will be reduced to a minimum.

36. How, then, is the night soil to be disposed of?

37. The present system is thus described by Dr. Lumsdaine: "The night soil is removed by hand. At certain points throughout the town there are stations and iron cylinder carts. Upon these points the halalcores work, and as the carts are filled at the stations, they go to the main depot at Boree Bunder, where there are two receiving tanks. These tanks have a discharge-pipe that delivers at (the end of) Carnac Bunder" into the Harbour. Dr. Lumsdaine considers this system satisfactory, "if it were more complete;" and states that the halalcores serve 14,738 houses, or about two-thirds of the whole number of houses in Bombay, and that they clear off "pretty nearly the whole of the night soil that is to be found in the houses." Mr. Blaney believes that "the halalcore system, although it is an expensive and an imperfect system, is capable of much improvement. . . . . . It is a system that we must not depart from until we are sure that we have found a better one;" and he adds that he thinks the halalcores do their work pretty thoroughly.

38. With regard to the discharge of the night soil at Carnac Bunder, Dr. Lumsdaine says he is not aware of any objection to it, "if discharged when the tide is going out." Mr. Ormiston says, "I am less afraid now than I was at a former time of polluting the Harbour, more thoroughly understanding the advantages which we have here by the diurnal variation of the tide;" but he adds, "still it is a great nuisance—I have no doubt about that; and if there could be any other means of disposing of it, it should be adopted." ||

39. Two other methods of dealing with the night soil were brought to the notice of the Commission: 1, The dry-earth system; and 2, Captain Tulloch's project of sewage utilization for agricultural purposes.

40. The dry-earth system could not, in the opinion [illegible] less reason for trying the experiment in Bombay, as it is now on the eve of being tried in Calcutta. Sewage utilization has its advocates there, at least as enthusiastic as its advocates in Bombay. But one of the foremost among them, Dr. Chevers, though asserting that thereby "the now deadly swamps eastward of Calcutta may be made, in ten years, the gardens of the country," judiciously qualifies his opinion thus—"While strongly recommending the reclamation of the Salt Lake and the extensive utilization of the sewage of Calcutta in manuring the land thus obtained, I cannot say that I believe the measure to be unattended with risk. . . The utilization of the entire sewage of so large a city as

* The Army Sanitary Commission allow 12 gallons per head for every healthy man, woman, and child in an Indian military station.

* The Commission are glad to be able to report that the prejudice against "pipe" water has almost entirely disappeared.

† The following table shows the number of house connections:—

1860	208	1863	3,422	1866	6,750
1861	1,061	1864	5,198	1867	7,526
1862	2,085	1865	6,470	1868	7,419

The meters number as under:—
1865 ... 317 | 1866 ... 527 | 1868 ... 0

* See the evidence of Captain Tulloch (App. pp. 19-20); of Captain Ducat (App. pp. 37-38); and Mr. Aitken (App. pp. 47-49).

† A channel 8 feet square, with a semi-circular arch over it, will carry 65 millions of gallons per day, which is equivalent to 75 gallons per head daily of the present population of Bombay. The cost of such a channel would be about Rs. 1,30,000 per mile.

‡ Eg., Bhewndy, Callian, Tanna.

§ The Commission much regret that they were unable to obtain the evidence on this point of Lt. Col. Fife, R E.

|| Might not the pollution of the harbour be prevented by delivering the sewage at Carnac Bunder into hopper barges, in which it should be taken out to sea, and discharged? This could be done during the fair season, if not throughout the year.

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Calcutta has never yet been attempted even in a temperate climate. Here it will be attended with dangers, the obviation of which will demand considerable science and unremitting care." And Dr. Smith, the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, writing on the same subject, says—"That the lake should be scientifically recovered from its now barren and boggy condition, there can be no doubt; but whether human excreta in enormous quantity (either in its natural condition, or largely diluted with water) should ever be allowed to reach its soil, is quite another question, regarding which there is a mass of conflicting evidence."

42. In this doubtful state of things, the Commission consider that it would be extremely unwise to incur the large outlay which Captain Tulloch proposes for sewage irrigation. They learned with pleasure that the Municipal Commissioner had been trying experiments on a small scale near the Love Grove Sluices, and that those experiments had been comparatively successful. It may therefore be expected that before long these problems will be solved: 1, Whether the native cultivators will use and pay for sewage as manure; and 2nd, To what crops and land sewage manure is best adapted. But for the solution of the great problem—whether sewage irrigation to a vast extent can be carried on in the tropics, without injury to health, in the neighbourhood of so large a town as Bombay—the Commission consider that it would be wise to await the result of the great experiment about to be attempted in Calcutta.

43. For the reasons above stated, the Commission feel themselves unable, either on engineering or sanitary grounds, to recommend the adoption of Captain Tulloch's project for the drainage of Bombay.

44. As, however, there is an impression abroad that the drainage of Bombay is miserably defective, and requires immediate alteration, the Commission think it will be useful to summarise the information they have obtained on the subject.

45. At Colaba there are few drains of any kind; but waste and rain water finds its way into the Harbour and Back Bay. There is halalcore service, and the night soil is carried out to sea as far as possible. The drainage of Colaba was not included in Captain Tulloch's scheme.

46. For the Fort, a system of drainage on the combined principle, by which the rain is carried through the same sewers as the sewage matter, is being constructed, according to a design of the late Mr. Tracey, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,20,000. These works have been stopped for the present, but the drains, so far as they have been constructed, are said by Mr. Aitken to work very well, both in fair weather and monsoon.

47. The Esplanade is drained chiefly by the absorbent power of the subsoil, but partly by connection with the drains of the Fort and Native Town.

48. The Native Town, wherein three-fourths of the inhabitants reside, drains partly into the Harbour and partly into Back Bay, but by far the greater portion of it drains towards the Flats. The bulk of the sewage is carried off by the main drain to Love Grove Sluices, where it is pumped into the sea at all states of the tide. Every street has its drain, though the oarts are badly supplied. The old drains are imperfectly constructed; but in some districts, as at Camateepoora, new drains have been made with the happiest results. The houses are connected with the drains by means of gullies. The cost of cleaning the drains is about a lac and a half per year.

49. The rest of the island is left very much to its natural drainage.

50. It is conceded by Captain Tulloch that "a careful examination of the map of Bombay can hardly fail to convince an engineer that the natural drainage line runs along" the streets in which the principal drains are now constructed. This is a great advantage, of which the most should be made in any efforts to improve the drainage of Bombay. But the Commission do not think it advisable to improve or maintain all those drains. The levels of low-lying districts are being raised every year, and Mr. Ormiston is inclined to believe that the island could be effectually, or nearly effectually, drained by gravitation.* With improved surface drainage, and an improved halalcore system, Dr. Lumsdaine thinks there is no necessity for a system of sewers to carry away the night soil. The attention of the Municipality should therefore, in the opinion of the Commission, be specially directed to constructing sewers having their outlets in the Harbour for draining by gravitation as much of the island as the levels will admit of, and to improving the present halalcore service.

51. With regard to the Fort drainage, as the scheme is complete in itself, and the money required for the execution has been raised by loan, the Commission consider that it should be proceeded with and completed without delay.† The Commission would, however, recommend that the house connections should be so constructed as to prevent, as much as possible, the admission of noxious gases into the buildings. A simple contrivance for achieving this object is described by Captain Tulloch.

52. The Commission desire also to draw attention to the night-soil reservoir at Carnac Bunder. It is insufficient in size, and the discharge-pipe is carried not only under the railway, but under the piers of the adjoining overbridge. The Commission recommend that the reservoir should be enlarged, and the pipe relaid, so as to be easily accessible throughout its whole length in the event of any stoppage taking place in the pipe.

53. The Commission further recommend that the number of public necessaries should be largely increased. There are at present only fourteen in Bombay—a very small number as compared with the wants of the population.

54. The Commission are aware that in recommending delay in undertaking any great scheme for the extension of water supply or the reconstruction of the drainage of Bombay, they expose themselves to much adverse criticism, not only from the numerous class of persons interested in the execution of large projects, but from those who have the sanitary improvement of the city really at heart. But after careful consideration, the Commission have come to the conclusion that not one of the projects submitted to them fulfils those conditions of certainty and economy which would justify them in recommending it for adoption. They are unable to affirm that any of the works proposed is of indisputable necessity for the preservation of the health of the city of Bombay; and they do not think that a few years' further delay is likely to be productive of injurious consequences. If, in the interval, the recommendations of the Commission with regard to the extension and improvement of existing works are carried out, they consider that time will have been gained to ascertain the result of experiments now in progress, while provision has been made, without incurring any heavy liabilities, for the increasing requirements of the town.

A. R. SCOBLE.
W. KENDALL, Col., R.E.
J. S. TREVOR, Lieut.-Col., R.E.
W. G. HUNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P., Surgeon, Bombay Army.
I. B. LYON, Secretary.

Bombay, July, 1869.

* "I would endeavour," he says, "to induce the people, by assistance or otherwise, to raise the ground which is at present too low to be drained by gravitation. It is not a large area, only 170 acres altogether."—Evidence, p. 122.

† Captain Tulloch says—"If the Government thought that the Fort was so small a place that the sewage might be discharged into the sea, I should not offer any objection. If this system were really hereafter to be a nuisance, nothing would be easier than to rectify it, for all you would have to do would be to extend the main drain and pick up the Fort sewage."—Evidence, p. 99.

CHAO PHYA THIPAKON, the blind ex-minister of Foreign Affairs in Siam, has appeared before the world as the author of a work on comparative theology, edited and translated by the Interpreter to the Consulate-General. The late King of Siam was himself a keen theologian and the founder of a new school of Buddhist thought, and it is from him that the author imbibed many of his very far advanced ideas. The work reads, says the *Spectator*, like an essay from the pen of a Buddhist Matthew Arnold, "or, in other words, a layman of perfect culture, of much subtlety of thought, perfect tranquillity of nature, a sceptical intellect, and a spirit of strong religious leanings."

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Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland).
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M. P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS
Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—	Per Rupee.	
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 10th January 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.
TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.
Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee. | Shanghai.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore. | Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 5/8	"
3	do.	1/11 1/2	"
2	do.	1/11 7/16	"
1	do.	1/11 3/8	"
On demand		1/11 5/16	"
On Scotland		1/11 5/16	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/11 5/16	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
INTERESTS.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 1st April, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.
PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.
These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.
The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.
Prices and further particulars can be had on application.
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot	Mango Chutney.
Mango do 2 do	Bengal do
Roselle do 2 do	Lucknow do
Mango Marmalade do	Madras do
Mango Fruit	Cashmere do
Ripe Mango	Curry Powder
Pineapple for Dessert	Madras Powder
Mango Pickle	Curry Paste
Lime Pickle	Mulligatawny Paste
Cashmere Pickle	Tapp Sauce
	Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.
Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS. HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
A handsome stylish English built new Buggy, by Bennett and Botwood, of Ipswich.

THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER.
An English-built Buggy on C. Spring by Edwin Kesterton of Long Acre, with a black Australian horse, 7 off, believed to be sound, with a set best English harness, to be seen a day's before notice.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN PROCEEDED TO EUROPE.
A strong serviceable second-hand plated mounted double Harness.
A second-hand serviceable Cab Pheaton for four, by Startin and Mackenzie, of London.
A new two-wheeled Bycicle.
A few second-hand serviceable Broughams, &c., &c., &c.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
A second-hand English-built pony Park phaeton.
Just Landed ex Talbot.
A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, London.
A new velocipide.
ALSO,
A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.
A second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham. Price Rs. 400.
Just Landed.
3 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.
3 ditto very handsome and light Buggies with shifting bodies.
2 ditto ditto dog-carts with ditto
Just Unpacked.
A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.
A few four in hand whips.
The property of a Gentleman.
A second-hand English-built miniature brougham in excellent order.
Just Landed.
A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Kinross, London.
The Properties of Gentlemen.
2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed ex Fifeshire.
A new English-built self-driving or Patent phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A Velocipide.
The property of a Gentleman.
A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A nearly new light English-built buggy.
The property of a Gentleman.
2 sets of very best Kersey horse clothings.
The property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.
Just Landed.
A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.
Also,
2 nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.
The property of a Gentleman.
A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.
Just Landed.
A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.
Also,
A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.
Just landed.
Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 6th April 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

		Qts.	Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	"	" 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	"	" 32 0	" 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes	Ditto "	" 27 0	" 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	" 32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, BRAUNBERGER	" 25 0	...
HOCK, " JOHANNISBERGER	" 42 0	17 0
" " MARCOBRUNNER	" 34 0	...
" " FORSTER TRAMINER	" 34 0	...
" " RUDESHEIMER	" 26 0	14 0
" " HOCHEIMER	" 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, "	" 25 0	" 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, "	" 22 0	" 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule, "	" 22 0	" 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, "	" 18 8	" 10 3
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, "	" 17 0	" 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule, "	" 15 8	" 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, "	" 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule, "	" 22 0	" 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

		Qts.	Pts.
CHAMBERTIN,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	" 26 0	...
MACON,	ditto	" 21 0	...
CHABLIS,	ditto	" 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	" 28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	" 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	" 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	" 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	" 23
" " Scotch	" 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	" 21

SHERRIES,

	Rs.	as.
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, Pale	28	0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold colour, Nutty and Dry	22	0
Do. BLUE SEAL, extra Pale, Dry and delicate	22	0
Do. BROWN SEAL, very Pale, Dry and delicate	22	0
Do. YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry—an excellent Dinner Wine	18	0
Do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage), choice	33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	" 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	" 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	" 18 0	...

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	" 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	" 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	" 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.
CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.
MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.
TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. DRAYTON and Co.
4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 " pints " 28
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by THE LONDON and BURTON Co., Limited.
4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints " 28
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21	per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24	"
Ditto three Stars	29	"
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21	"
Ditto two Stars	24	"
Ditto three Stars	29	"
Begg's Lochnagar Whiskey, in 2 gallon jars, at	17	per jar.
Stewart's Port Wine, a good sound Wine	18	per dozen.
Boord's Old Tom	15	"
Bass Ale, bottled by Stone, Quarts	5-8	"
Ditto Ditto Pints	3-8	"
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8	"
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0	"
Ale Ditto Ditto Quarts	4-8	"
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0	"

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 28th March 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.
MESSRS. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux " Do.	" 18	"
Cognac " Do.	" 16	"
Also		
Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at	" 14	"
AYALA ALBRECHT'S CHAMPAGNE.		
Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30	"
Pints in 2 " "	" 16	"
MESSRS. ROBB MOORE & Co.'s CLARET.		
In 1 and 3 dozen cases at	Rs. 13	per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON'S WINES.

	1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
CLARETS.		
Médoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4	15 0	17 0
St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3	20 0	22 0
St. Julien, ditto No. 2 C	24 0	26 0
St. Estèphe, ditto No. 2 B	30 0	32 0
Margaux, ditto No. 2	36 0	38 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0	42 0
BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
BURGUNDIES—WHITE.		
Pouilly	25 0	27 0
Chablis	30 0	32 0
BURGUNDIES—RED.		
Beaune	30 0	32 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Ay, Sec	26 0	28 0
Royal Bouzy, Très Sec.	33 0	35 0
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	40 0	42 0
Verzenay Imperial	45 0	47 0
(Très Très Sec.)		
Royal Bouzy in HALF PTS., p. case of 4 dozs.	50 0	
Ay, ditto	31 0	
SHERRIES		
Pale Dry Dinner, C. Tovey's No. 3	24 0	
Choice Amontillado	28 0	
Very Soft, Fine, Dry No. 2	32 0	34 0
Very Choice Old Dry No. 1	40 0	42 0
3 Crowns Solera	44 0	46 0
La Perla	50 0	52 0
PORTS.		
Fine Fruity Old, Rich or Dry	30 0	32 0
Choicest Old and Dry	36 0	38 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES.		
Muscat Moselle	36 0	35 0
Die Blüme der Moselle	40 0	42 0
SPARKLING HOCK.		
Die Perle des Reins	40 0	42 0
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Fine Pale, Vintage 1865	20 0	
Charles Tovey's No. 1	32 0	
HOLLAND'S GENEVA.		
Per case of 15 squares, Proof Spirit	26 0	
Per case of 12 squares, Proof Spirit	16 0	
BRITISH SPIRITS.		
Old Tom Gin	18 0	
Pure Unsweetened Gin	18 0	
Finest Irish Whisky	22 0	
Finest Islay ditto, very old	22 0	

OWEN & OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY & SON.
AGENTS FOR BENGAL.
MESSRS. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS visiting Bombay can be accommodated with First Class BOARD and LODGING at Rs. 4 per day, five minutes walk from the Fort.
Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.
Quarters good and healthy, commanding a view of Back Bay, Harbour and Esplanade. Address "Gazette" Office, Fort, No. 44.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, EIGHT PENSIONED HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS or APOTHECARIES to take charge of LOCAL FUND DISPENSARIES about to be opened at the following places in the Nassick Collectorate:—
Sinnur, Dindoree, Niphar, Baglan, Egutpoora, Chandore Nandgaum, Malligaum.
Salary, with free quarters, Rs. 30 per mensem.
Applications, accompanied by certificates of qualifications, to be made to the Honorary Assistant Surgeon at Nassick.
C. R. OVANS, President Local Fund Committee, Nassick.
Nassick, 29th March 1870.

NOTICES.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.
The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.
Bombay, March, 1870. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS will be PROSECUTED both in the Civil and Criminal Courts who import or SELL MAGENTA COLOUR under fraudulent imitations, or otherwise wrongfully use any fraudulent imitation of the well known trade mark and package of Mr. John Simonin of Paris used in the sale of his Magenta Colour, and which trade mark is known in the Bazaar as the "Chokra Chokrie Chap" and has been duly registered.—Dated this 25th day of March 1870.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents for Mr. John Simonin of Paris.

A PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD, in the GRAND ARSENAL, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the SALE of FIFTY HOSPITAL TENTS (English), returned from Abyssinia.
Terms of Sale—25 per cent. deposit on the lots being knocked down, and they should be removed within three days; on failure of this they will be re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser.
A sample tent can be seen pitched in the Grand Arsenal.
CHARLES CLARKE, Major, Commissary of Ordnance.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that, in compliance with a numerously signed Requisition addressed to the Secretary, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings—
To consider the subject of the despatch of the English Mails on Sunday Morning.
The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce Office, 4th April 1870.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 7th April 1870, H M's Steamer COROMANDEL, of 1,221 Tons and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government, a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold for the benefit of the State.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N., Acting Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th March 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at his Office at Mazagon, up to noon on FRIDAY the 8th of April, for the Execution by Contract of ORDINARY REPAIRS to BARRACKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS at Colaba and on Butcher's Island, Cross Island, Mazagon, Pow Peer and Malabar Point for the Season 1870-71.
The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any cause for so doing.
The Survey Reports and Estimates of the above Repairs can be seen, and all further particulars relating to this Contract may be learnt, on personal application, during Office hours, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, at the Office of
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Defences.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the PURCHASE of 52 BLACKWOOD TALDOMS, the property of the Cochin Government, and now lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.
2. Tenders will be received till WEDNESDAY, the 27th April 1870, and will be OPENED on the following day, in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.
3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per Candy all round.
4. The Candy is equal in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ English Inches.
5. No allowance will be made for defects.
6. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for Blackwood Taldoms."
7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.
J. S. VERNEDE, Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.
Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 26th March 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the PURCHASE of 330 TEAK LOGS, the property of the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.
2. Tenders will be received till WEDNESDAY, the 27th April 1870, and will be OPENED on the following day, in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.
3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate for Candy all round.
4. The Candy is equal in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ English Inches.
5. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description, but a deduction of 15 per cent from the amount sale of the logs will be allowed for defects.
6. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."
7 The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.
J. S. VERNEDE, Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government
Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 26th March 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CALL of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of shares now Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £10 and £4 paid; making Rs. 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £1, and £6 per share called up.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding shares in India upon which Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £10 and £4 per share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share upon both classes of shares (making Rs. 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £12 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 26th April next at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 26th April, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares, so long as such Call remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.
A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each shareholder.
The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 87-4-5 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £8 and £14 per share respectively) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.
H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.
Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 15th March 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.—EQUITY SIDE.
JAVUNTEEBAI, widow of Ragoonath Crustnath, deceased .... Complainant
vs.
Anundeebai, widow, Henry Gamble, official assignee of the estate and effects of Hurrichundra Raghoonath, Atmaram Raghoonath, Luxmon Raghoonath, Gunput Raghoonath, Madsoodun Raghoonath, and Sokar Raghoonath, by their guardian Anundibai, widow of Raghoonath Crustnajee, and Venoba Ragoonath and Narayen Raghoonath, by their guardian Govind Dwarkaji .... Defendants.
Pursuant to the decree made in the above cause, bearing date the 30th day of January 1863, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Raghoonath Crustnajee, the intestate in the pleadings in this cause mentioned, who died in Bombay in or about the month of July 1855, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said decree.—Dated this 16th day of March 1870.
CHARLES E. FOX, Master in Equity.
MESSRS. DALLAS and Company, Complainants' Solicitors.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.
A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.
WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.
ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 8 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.
Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.
One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.
One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.
Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.
One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J Taylor & Co., Liverpool.
Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.
Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.
Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.
Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.
A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.
Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.
Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of izes (Machine made.)
Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.
A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.
Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.
W. NICOL & Co.
18th March 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.
For further particulars apply to MR. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.
JAMES DICKSON, For Self & Co-Liquidator.
Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICES.

STOLEN, from the office of Mooljee Anundjee, Muccadum, on the 3rd instant, the following CURRENCY NOTES—viz: Nos 11,005 to 11,014 inclusive (10 Notes, value Rs 1,000 each; and 9 other Notes, of the same value whose numbers are not yet ascertained. Merchants, Bankers and Traders are therefore CAUTIONED against accepting them in payment. Any one giving INFORMATION that will lead to the recovery of the above Notes will be most handsomely Rewarded on applying to the above, opposite Messrs Crawford's, Auctioneers, Marine Street.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.
KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description
SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.
Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.
N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.
And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.
No. 5 Apollo Street.

DICKSON & Co.'s AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, FORBES STREET, will be OPEN on the 12th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfast and Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Fort. Messrs. D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door catering, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.
10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)
Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.
The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Hoop Iron.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

PRINTING MATERIALS, MACHINERY, and TOOLS for SALE:—
ATHOL PRESS, 19 by 26, with 6 Iron Plates.
CARDBOARD CUTTING MACHINE.
PAPER CUTTING MACHINE.
MILLBOARD CUTTING MACHINE.
TREADLE PAGING MACHINE, with 2 sets of figures.
INK TABLE, post folio and foolscap.
LITHOGRAPHIC ROLLERS, inches 11, 12
BRASS RULES, to sizes.
BLUE RULING INK PASTE.
BRASS RULE CUTTER.
WROUGHT IRON CHASES, foolscap.
Ditto Demy.
Ditto Royal, 20 by 26.
Ditto Post folio, 7 by 15.
Ditto Quarto, 8 by 10
PICK and LEY BRUSHES.
TREBLE CASES.
ROLLER STOCK and FRAME, Demy.
Do. Do. Foolscap.
BOXWOOD SCRAPERS, inches 10, 12, 14, 18, 24.
FRENCH METAL FURNITURE.
BEST AMERICAN POTASH, in jars of 56 lb. each.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES of sizes.

MR. J. NEUBERG undertakes orders for Machines, Presses, and Materials manufactured by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, by whom he has been appointed SOLE AGENT for WESTERN INDIA.
Orders for Types will also be promptly executed. H. & K.'s Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.
Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), in connection with the ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), the FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR and MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), and the MARSEILLES, ALGIERS and MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

Direct Submarine Telegraph Communication with EUROPE and AMERICA via RED SEA, EGYPT, and MALTA.

The British Indian Submarine Telegraph between BOMBAY and SUEZ will be OPENED for the Transmission of Messages to ADEN, EGYPT, EUROPE and AMERICA on the 26th March.
THE PUBLIC ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO INSERT, IN THE PREAMBLE OF EACH MESSAGE, via RED SEA, TO INSURE ITS BEING SENT BY THE SUBMARINE ROUTE. THESE WORDS WILL BE TRANSMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.
Until the opening of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta line, which will be laid in May next, messages for England will be forwarded by the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company's lines to Alexandria, and thence by the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company's Cable to Malta and their land lines through Italy.
These lines are worked throughout by English Clerks under one Management.
The following Tariff has been arranged for the transmission of Messages from Bombay:—

RATES FOR TELEGRAMS OF TWENTY WORDS

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Aden	15 0 0	Luxemburg	28 0 0
Algeria	28 8 0	Malta	25 4 0
Austria	27 12 0	Norway	29 0 0
Baden	27 4 0	Papal States	26 8 0
Barbary, Tripoli, Benghazi	24 0 0	Portugal	30 10 8
Bavaria	27 4 0	Russia, Europe	29 12 0
Belgium	27 12 0	Do on Caucasus	31 0 0
Corfu	27 12 0	Do Asia, West of Tomsk	32 12 0
Denmark	28 0 0	Do Asia, East of Tomsk	36 0 0
Egypt	20 0 0	Servia	28 0 0
France and Corsica	27 12 0	Spain	31 8 0
Germany, North	27 12 0	Sweden	28 12 0
Gibraltar	29 0 0	Switzerland	27 0 0
Greece	28 0 0	Tunis	28 8 0
Great Britain	30 0 0	Turkey, Europe	28 0 0
Hungary	27 12 0	Do Asia, Seaports	29 12 0
Hohenzollern	27 8 0	Do do Inland	31 4 0
Holland	27 12 0	United Principalities	28 0 0
Italy	26 8 0	Wurtemburg	27 8 0
London	30 0 0		

HALF THE ABOVE RATES FOR EVERY ADDITIONAL TEN WORDS.

SPECIAL TARIFF FOR TELEGRAMS OF TEN WORDS.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Alexandria	13 8 0	Great Britain & Ireland	20 0 0
Aden	10 0 0	Malta	17 0 0
Cairo	13 8 0	Suez	13 8 0

Messages for this line will be received at the Government Telegraph Office, but it is necessary that the words "Via Red Sea, should always be written in the preamble.
Message forms or books will be supplied gratis on application to the undersigned.
For further particulars apply to
GEORGE B. STACEY, General Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th March 1870.

NOTICES.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by WILLIAM HOLL after A. DE SALOME.
The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.
We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the ONLY ones sent to India for sale.
Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.
SOUNDY AND Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.
Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R H E U M A T I S M may be quickly relieved by wearing SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,
A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.
Undervests ....each Rs. 8 0
Socks ....per pair " 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding............per oz. " 1 8
D. S. KEMP & Co.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)
No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.
Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)............12 as. "
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.
MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.
As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.
As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.
It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.
Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.
PRESCRIPTIONS.
Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.
MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.
Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.
PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.
PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.
Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.
THOMSON AND Co.

PURE AERATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE PURIFICATION OF THE WATER EMPLOYED, WHEREBY THE SUPERIORITY OF THE COMPANY'S PREPARATIONS IS MAINTAINED.
SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.
TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.
SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.
AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.
PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.
N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA,) & POONA.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)
Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.
On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.
Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.
MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy, remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public, speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 25, Apollo Street.
AUCTION SALE of about 3,848 PLATES HARD SPELTER
On Friday, the 8th day of April 1870, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnstone and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at their sale room, No. 25, Apollo Street, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the first purchaser Toolsidass Khimjee, the following goods:—
V (in a diamond)—306 plates hard spelter
A P and Co.—397 plates hard spelter
E D / W }—3145 plates hard spelter
3848
Bombay, 6th April 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES at DON TAR 1st ROW.—On SATURDAY, the 9th April, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the properties of Hajee Luteef Hajee Abdoola, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree LAND or GROUND, with the message, tenement, or two dwelling-houses, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Don Tar 1st Row, assessed respectively Nos. 58 and 59, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—Boundary of premises No. 58—On or towards the east by public passage, on or towards the west by Don Tar 1st Row, on or towards the north by the property of Hudda Dossa, and on or towards the south by the properties of Ameeba Beebee. Boundary of premises No. 59.—On or towards the east by public passage, on or towards the west by Don Tar 1st Row, on or towards the north by the property of Khumissa Abdoola, on or towards the south by the property of Ayoob Maimon. Any person or persons having any claim against the above properties or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, should make the same known to the undersigned two days prior to sale, after which time all the claims (if any) shall be considered as waived, and the properties will be sold off by public auction without reference to such claim or claims if any.
For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.
Bombay, 26th March 1870. HEERALALL & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
This day Wednesday, the 6th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—
A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, containing:—T red goods, coloured chintz, T red prints, book muslins, Madras handkerchieves, &c.
5 bales superior bleached canvas
3 cases T red prints
50 bales printing papers of different sorts
89 cases sardins each case containing 100 tins
5 bales twine
15 crates earthenwares
1 case Bohemian flower vases
200 bales straw paper
1 case jewellery containing:—ladies' brooches of various patterns, ear-rings, bracelets, fancy enamel dressing combs and rings
1 case dram bottles
Manilla rope, 2 coils of 8 inches, 2 of 7, 2 of 5¼, 4 of 4¼, 4 of 4, 5 of 3½, 6 of 3, all 120 fathoms long
TO SELL BY COMMISSION.
A few pieces of superior longcloth

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
MOST VALUABLE LAND at BELLASIS ROAD, OPPOSITE the BYCULLA CLUB.
AUCTION SALE.
(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.)
This day Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co., will submit to public auction, at their rooms, all that valuable tract of land having an extensive frontage on the Bellasis road and facing the Byculla Club premises, lately the property of Henry Rogers, Esq., and containing an area of 21,250 square yards or thereabouts.
The land will first be put up in two lots as follows.
LOT 1.
Containing an area of 13,432 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the said Bellasis Road, on or towards the south by the Chemical establishment lately the property of Mr. Rogers but now occupied by the Medical Stores Department of Government, on or towards the east by a road leading from the Bellasis Road to the said property of Government over which there is a right of way to the property comprised in lot 1, and on or towards the west by Lot 2 next described and which lands were formerly numbered 23 but are now entered under No. 70 in the Collector's Books.
LOT 2.
Containing an area of 7,818 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the said Bellasis Road, on or towards the south by property now or late of Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, on or towards the east by lot No. 1, already described, and on or towards the west by a new road lately constructed by the Bombay Municipality and which lands were formerly entered under Nos. 5, 6, and 7, and are now numbered 83, 84, and 85 by the Collector.
Should the biddings for the above lots or either of them not reach the reserved price, the said lot or lots will be bought in and again submitted to auction immediately afterwards subdivided into the following plots, namely:—
Lot 1 into plots numbered 1 containing 3,094 square yards.
2 " 3,586 "
3 " 3,074 "
4 " 3,651 "
A space being left between plots 1 and 2 for a carriage road which has been partly made and over which the purchaser of lots 1, 2, and 4, will have a right of way.
Lot 2 into plots numbered 5 containing 2,215 square yards.
6 " 2,830 "
7 " 2,773 "
each of which plots are distinctly marked off on a plan which will be produced at the sale and can be inspected at the office of the undersigned or of Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley.
For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley, Solicitors, Apollo Street.
N.B.—The undersigned beg special attention to the following advantages which this property possesses. It is central in position quite open to the healthy westernly breezes. Has ample road frontage and must eventually become of great value.

SALE OF TIMBER.
On Saturday next, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at Mazagon Darookhana Bunder.
200 logs 1st class teak
75 tons scantlings
50 ditto boards
50 ditto planks

EXTENSIVE SALE OF PRINTED GOODS, &c.
On Wednesday, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in their godown in Graham's Buildings
A quantity of 7/8 and 9/8 prints and gopa cloth and printed and wooven handkerchieves and Arabic loonghies and Muscat scarfs of various sizes and descriptions.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
An English-built neat light mail Phaeton nearly new, with a powerful showy bay Arab 6 years old free from vice, with a set of nearly new plated harness, a very attractive and respectable turn out can be seen at 2 hours' notice.
TO LET.—Two airy and commodious ROOMS on the upper floor of No. 3 Marine Street, very suitable for offices near the Custom House, Elphinstone Circle and most of the public offices.
WANTED to purchase a light English-built new or nearly new Landeau, adapted for 1 horse.
Bombay, 6th April 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.
AUCTION SALE of the remaining very valuable and handsome blackwood furniture, choice plants, &c., at ALTAMONT, Cumballa Hill.
This day Wednesday the 6th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the remaining very valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of GEORGE FOGGO, Esq., proceeding to Europe. The same comprises, lady's writing table (unique) and writing cabinet engravings in rosewood and maple frames, four post bedstead, camp cots, reclining sofas, light bed-room chairs, richly carved dressingtables, ditto washing ditto with handsome China furniture, almiras, clothes and gown presses, toilet and cheval glasses, bookshelves, China earthen bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants in pots and tubs, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a splendid piano, by Schiedmayer's of Stuttgart, &c., at Apollo Bunder, next the Saluting Battery.
To-morrow Thursday, the 7th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of W. C. Tarleton, Esq. The same comprises glassware, dinner and dessert services, plated ware, cruet stand, tea set, a set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp table in 3 pieces, dining-room chairs, side-board, circular table, easy and drawing-room chairs, chiffoniers, first-rate engravings in frames, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobe, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, plants, &c.
No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, a splendid piano by J. G. Doring & Co., an English-built dog-cart with Australian mare, &c., at Storm Hall, Mazagon.
On Friday, the 8th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of T. A. Bulkley, Esq. The same comprises richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 12 persons, sets of camp table in 2 and 3 pieces, sideboard, circular, pier, & oblong tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, square ottoman, ornament stands, whatnots, a first-rate full-toned mahogany square piano by J. G. Doring & Co., piano stools, first-rate engravings in gilt frames, a bagatelle table on stand, four-post bedstead, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, dispense articles, &c.
AT 2 P.M.
An English-built dog-cart with Australian mare and harness.
No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of COTTON at G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BOREE BUNDER.
On Friday, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place.
20 candies of cotton

AUCTION SALE of Railway plants, just received from England, and not required by the owners.
On Saturday, the 9th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, in a godown of Razbhoy Emalljee's Manufactory of coir rope. Upper Duncan Road, Gate No. 23, the following twenty sets of extra strong Contractors Railway trolly wheels, 1 ft. 9 inch in diameter with cast naves and wrought spokes, wrought axles 2¼ inch in diameter, for 5 feet 6 inch gauze and pedestals and bolts complete, made by the beverly iron and waggon company.
The above are calculated to carry a load of five tons per trolly and may be inspected.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelainware, first-class carriages, horses, &c., at Breach Candy.
On Monday the 11th, and Tuesday the 12th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of the Hon'ble SIR RICHARD COUCH, KNIGHT, Chief Justice.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, Elkington's best plated ware, a first-class grand square piano by Collard and Collard, Thurston's full-size slate billiard table, &c., at Cumballa Hill.
On Monday, the 18th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, billiard table, &c., the property of the Hon'ble A. H. Campbell.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
Dog-cart, Arab horse and harness, the turn out in good order.
A bay Australian gelding, quiet, believed to be sound, height 14-3½.
1 dog-cart with horse and harness complete.
1 grey Arab horse, a really good animal, and parted with on account of owner proceeding to England on sick leave.
1 double-barrel rifle.
1 ditto fowling piece, two in one case, complete by Samuel Smith of London.
ALSO,—An Evert's Theodolite with check telescope, attached reading from three verniers, in perfect order and a first-rate instrument.
Bombay, 6th April 1870. BENNETT & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Notable F[illegible].—Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin diseases and encourages the development of febrile disorders; wherefore they should, as they can, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent will rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhœa and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations point out the presence of taints, or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

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AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK, and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.